

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

## A Frees in Jail Ireland

ry on Alert, ds Blocked

LIN, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Nine members of the outlawed republican Army today their way out of the maximum security Portlaoise Prison and escaped in hijacked buses, the police said.

At Portlaoise Prison, 20 south of here, said that the included Martin McGuinness, commander of the Londonderry brigade.

A Blown Gale  
Prisoners blew out both the inner prison yard and the outer yard, police said. There was no indication the prisoners had explosives.

Units in the area went alert and troops and police set up roadblocks on all leading out of Portlaoise.

escape routes have been a police spokesman said. eleven the prisoners are inside the security

noise, the top security the Irish Republic, has used exclusively to build as of both the Provisional official wings of the IRA.

Shootings in Ulster  
PAST, Aug. 18 (UPI).— forces reported a rash of incidents in Belfast

army spokesman said that tary patrol in the Lower road area of Belfast twice under fire and that an army in east Belfast also was

ers also opened up on an Belfast police station and a year-old Protestant youth as set for a walk. No one

in west Belfast, gunmen from a passing car hit a aged Protestant man in the nd in Armagh, 40 miles est of here, spurs wound- dler in an arm after they a factory taken over by

curly source said the out- of shootings could mean IRA—blamed for much provinces, sectarian vio- the last five years—was g out of explosives, in they can't bomb, they to keep the pot boiling."

population Conference Opening in Bucharest  
By Gladwin Hill

HARVEST, Aug. 18 (NYT).—First World Population ence, a government-level g convened by the United s, will open here tomorrow 00 nations participating.

is no expectation that it oduce a global program for ling the growth of the population, now approach- billion. At the present 2 per cent a year, it would in fewer than 35 years.

is hoped for instead is the 10-day conference will e a consensus on the o and on the range of e remedies, as well as unt on what is described "plan of action" aimed at nations to fashion their

essive global population "a recent State Depart- policy memorandum said, s the gap between rich and nations; distorts interna-

Mountaineers led in Falls French Alps  
MONTE, France, Aug. 18 (AP).—Five climbers were on Mont Blanc today when inkling rope snapped, bring- number killed in mount- ing accidents in the French his weekend to 12.

mountain rescue team from layeur, guided by an Italian ter, set off to recover the of the five climbers who turn back because of bad

the police withheld the names and nationalities, accident followed the death day of five climb-high cliff on a 3,000-meter-high cliff Meije area near Briançon, other climbers were killed

accidents. Briançon, the police today that the five mountaineers who died yesterday were

each. The police who retrieved the said the cause of the se- was unclear. The team experienced and included an guide, Paul Laquin.



ATHENS PROTEST—Anti-American demonstrators continued their hunger strike this weekend at Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Constitution Square. They carry signs protesting the role of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Cyprus crisis.

## 'Dirty Tricks' Tip Held Baseless White House Clears Rockefeller

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The White House announced yesterday that a tip linking Nelson Rockefeller, the former governor of New York, to "dirty tricks" in the 1972 presidential campaign was dismissed as baseless after an investigation by the special Watergate prosecutor.

J.F. terHorst, President Ford's press secretary, declared in one of a number of briefings on the matter yesterday that the tip had been the work of "extremists who wished for reasons of their own to discredit Gov. Rockefeller." He said the investigation had been "completely cleared" and would have no further bearing on Mr. Ford's choice of a successor for the vice-presidential nomination.

President Ford has advised Mr. terHorst said, "that former Gov. Rockefeller has been and remains under consideration for the vice-presidential nomination."

Mr. terHorst identified himself as the source of wire-service dispatches, widely distributed under an "urgent" heading, yesterday morning, quoting an unnamed White House official to the effect that the special prosecutor's office was investigating allegations that Mr. Rockefeller had helped fund a project to disrupt the 1972 Democratic Na-

tional Convention with hired thugs.

Mr. terHorst explained that he had been responding to questions raised by Jack Anderson in a syndicated column that said secret files, thought to have been destroyed long ago, from the White House files of Howard Hunt Jr., one of the convicted Watergate burglars, drew the connection between Mr. Rockefeller and the disruptions in 1972.

In fact, however, Mr. terHorst said, the special prosecutor's office had already determined that the charges against Mr. Rockefeller were unfounded. This determination was made when locked boxes, held in a bank vault in an unidentified city and supposed to hold copies of Hunt's files, were found to be empty.

Philip Buchen, Mr. Ford's legal counsel, confirmed yesterday that the original tip about the Hunt papers and Mr. Rockefeller had come to him from a man who called himself "Mr. Long."

According to Mr. terHorst, Mr. Long first telephoned Mr. Buchen and then met with the President's lawyer in the Executive Office Building last Sunday. Mr. Long said Mr. Buchen that copies of the Hunt files still existed and would link Mr. Rockefeller not only with the 1972 campaign scandal but also with John Mitchell, the former attorney general and later Nixon campaign head, who is awaiting trial in the Watergate cover-up case.

Mr. terHorst did not explain how Mr. Long had been admitted to the carefully guarded Executive Office Building without identifying himself more completely.

Mr. Buchen said he had been sufficiently impressed by Mr. Long to ask an unidentified lawyer, in private practice here, to look into the possibility that a cache of damaging Hunt papers was still in existence.

One group of Hunt's papers was removed from his White House safe and destroyed by Patrick Gray 3d, then acting director of the FBI, in an early stage of the Watergate investigation.

A larger collection of Hunt documents was removed from the Executive Office Building in the summer of 1973 by Roy Sheppard, a part-time messenger in the Nixon re-election campaign, who has testified since then that those papers were destroyed.

Intrigued by Mr. Long's account, Mr. Buchen explained in a telephone interview yesterday, "I checked enough to know the man wasn't n't his nut" and then transmitted the information to Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor.

"I got the report [Friday] night," Mr. Buchen said yesterday, "that the investigation had been completed. They couldn't find the Hunt papers. It was that simple."

It was unclear why Mr. Buchen had not reported that finding to Mr. terHorst before the press secretary confirmed to the wire services yesterday that an investigation was under way at Mr. Ford's insistence.

Italian Church Struck By Bolt, Killing 2  
COROGNE, Italy, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A lightning bolt struck a crowded mountain chapel today, setting it afire, the police said. Two persons died and five were hospitalized with burns.

The police used helicopters to reach the chapel, in the mountains near the French border.

social security and old-age benefits throughout the world. The absence of these is felt to be a prime factor in excessive production of children as "insurance" in many countries.

Of 120 developing nations, about 30 have policies aimed at limiting population; another 30 have family-planning programs socially aimed at social welfare, and 50 nations are classified as either neutral or hostile to ideas of population limitation.

Opposition to the idea stems from a belief that, at least in certain national situations, more population is needed for economic growth and to the long-standing feeling among developing nations that the affluent countries are trying to limit world population for their own benefit.

Archbishop Capucci shared his religious duties in Israel with the Most Rev. Joseph Raya. According to officials in the Religious Affairs Ministry, they have more than 30,000 Arab Christians following in Israel.

His arrest was not the first by Israeli authorities of a religious figure. They arrested the Rev. Elia Khoury, an Anglican, in April, 1969, on charges of aiding Arab guerrillas who planned

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grenades and explosive detonators hidden in the archbishop's automobile.

The sources said he was questioned for a few hours and released, but kept under surveillance. Newsweek learned of the incident but were prevented from reporting it by Israeli military censorship.

The archbishop, born in Aleppo, Syria, first came under suspicion several weeks ago when he reported the theft of \$75,000, the national radio said. If said a police investigation indicated that \$75,000 had been stolen and that such figures were suspicious that such a large sum of money might have some connection with guerrilla activities.

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explosives in a Jerusalem supermarket. He was deported to Jordan.

No Vatican Comment  
VATICAN CITY, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Vatican said today it would

not comment on the arrest of Archbishop Capucci.

Arrest Continued  
BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The Greek Catholic Patriarchate in Lebanon today condemned the

## Greek Cypriots Flee Nicosia In Fear It Will Be Isolated

Road South Is Only One Still Open

NICOSIA, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Many Greek Cypriots fled from Nicosia today after President Glafkos Clerides said that Turkish troops planned to cut off the capital from the rest of Cyprus.

Turkish tanks and troops severed the road from Nicosia to Larnaca on the southeastern coast today after capturing the town of Perai, eight miles from Nicosia, last night in violation of the cease-fire.

"Turkey is aiming to cut off the capital from the rest of Cyprus," Mr. Clerides said in a television interview.

His words and the Turkish action touched off a flight of Greek Cypriots along the road south, to Limassol, the only one still open.

Appeal to Citizens  
The government later appealed to citizens not to panic, but the steady exodus of cars loaded with household goods continued.

"Thousands of people rush about aimlessly complicating an already complicated situation," Mr. Clerides said.

He charged that the Turks wanted to isolate Nicosia and gain control of all of Cyprus, not just the 1,200-square-mile northern chunk of the island they captured in the fighting that followed the breakdown of the Geneva peace talks last week.

Mr. Clerides forecast that if the Turks continued to advance, resistance would continue and in the end the Greek Cypriots would probably be driven into the hills "where we will have to make our last stand."

The Turks appeared poised for a push to the Limassol road, a move that would isolate Nicosia from the rest of the island. All other highways from the capital are under Turkish control, United Nations sources said.

Battle of Tanks Possible  
Greek Cypriot National Guard men moved up three T-34 tanks to face more than a dozen Turkish tanks at Perai, Turkish ground forces in view from a nearby hill numbered about 200, with about 100 National Guard men in view.

Mr. Clerides protested the violation of the cease-fire and "expressed the hope that the Turkish government would order its commander in Cyprus to stop these attacks," a spokesman said.

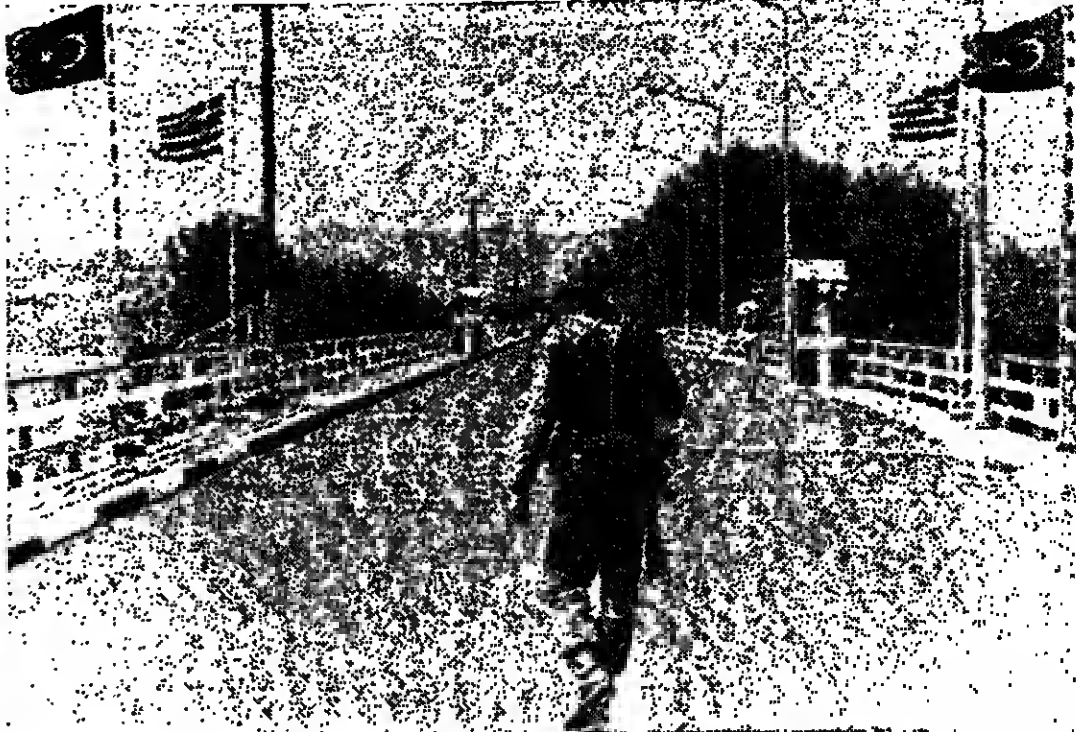
He said Mr. Clerides had informed the UN military commander, Marko Gen. Frank Chant, that the National Guard was under orders to exercise the "utmost restraint and not to fire on Turkish forces, to prevent any escalation of the situation."

Mr. Clerides said the Turks had taken advantage of this situation and had continued their attacks, the spokesman said.

The UN sources said Turkish artillery and tanks went into action at Perai in what they called the second violation of the cease-fire on Cyprus since it went into effect Friday night.

Gen. Chant earlier protested to the Turks over fighting at Troviti, eight miles north of Larnaca.

"The United Nations believes (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



THE BRIDGE — Turkish soldier (back to camera) patrols at the bridge connecting Greece and Turkey in Thrace. In background are Greek soldier and policeman.

But From Only One Base

## U.S. Resumes Flights From Greece

ATHENS, Aug. 18 (AP).—U.S. Air Force reconnaissance missions were resumed from a base near Athens today but military flights from other bases in Greece remained banned, a U.S. Air Force source reported.

The Air Force canceled flights in and out of the country when Greek airspace was closed after the resumption of fighting on Cyprus Wednesday.

The reconnaissance missions are flown from the Ellinikon Air Base adjacent to Athens airport, and Greek military authorities must be given six hours' notice, the U.S. source said. The United States maintains seven bases in Greece.

The U.S. ambassador to Athens, Henry Tasca, paid another call on Premier Constantine Karamanlis today, meeting with him for almost an hour.

Later, a reliable source said Mr. Tasca had delivered an "oral message" from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The source described Mr. Tasca's visit as a continuing effort by the United States to help find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Tasca called on Mr. Karamanlis yesterday to hand him a note from Mr. Kissinger. Reliable sources said Mr. Tasca also took the opportunity to express official displeasure at the anti-American demonstrations that have swept Greece for the last few days.

In Athens, the tourist island within sight of Turkey's southwestern coast, a car belonging to an employee of the Voice of America relay station was set afire last night.

On Crete, 20,000 persons gathered to chant anti-American slogans. An attempt to move against the U.S. Air Force's communications base, 15 miles away, was halted without force by the police.

U.S. military personnel in Athens were advised to stay home until the Cyprus crisis subsided. Several Americans were cursed in the streets by youths at a suburb near the Ellinikon Air Base but no attacks on Americans were reported.

Meanwhile, a 48-hour hunger strike by about 50 Greek-Cypriot students on the grounds of the Unknown Warrior's Tomb in Athens ended. The police moved in and tore up placards denouncing Mr. Kissinger and Americans in general.

Later tonight, the police clashed with about 3,000 youths who gathered in nearby Constitution Square and tried to march on the U.S. Embassy.

A line of policemen stopped the demonstrations and made repeated baton charges to disperse them. Several youths were reported to have been injured.

Greeks widely believe the United States supported the Athens military junta in toppling Archbishop Makarios as President of Cyprus on July 15, which led to the Turkish invasion of the island.

After seven years of harsh rule, the junta turned over power to a civilian government following Turkey's move against Cyprus on July 19.

The government-controlled Athens radio, meanwhile, continued to stress on its hourly newscasts that Premier Karamanlis had rejected President Ford's invitation to come to Washington to discuss Cyprus.

A spokesman for a shipping magazine, Stavros Niarhos, said that he has contributed \$4.4 million to the Greek Navy, presumably to purchase equipment. The Greek Shipping Committee in London has announced it is giving the navy \$70 million.

Schlesinger Says U.S. Must Review Turkish Arms Aid  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The United States will reconsider its policies on supplying arms to Turkey in the light of new advances by Turkish troops in Cyprus, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today.

Questioned about the continuation of U.S. arms supplies, Mr. Schlesinger said, "I think these questions will have to be examined very seriously in the days and hours immediately ahead."

He said he believed "the spill-over of Turkish forces into areas that no one had expected them to move into is a new element to the problem and we will have to take cognizance of it."

Mr. Schlesinger did not indicate what new U.S. policies might result from the top-level examination. He made the comment on a CBS television program, "Face the Nation," during a discussion of the effect on NATO of the Greek-Turkish fighting on the island.

Despite Greek withdrawal of its military forces from NATO to the alliance's failure to restrain Turkey, he said, the United States expected to continue to use its bases in Greece.

"I trust it would not go so far," he said, when asked if Greece might withdraw permission to use the bases.

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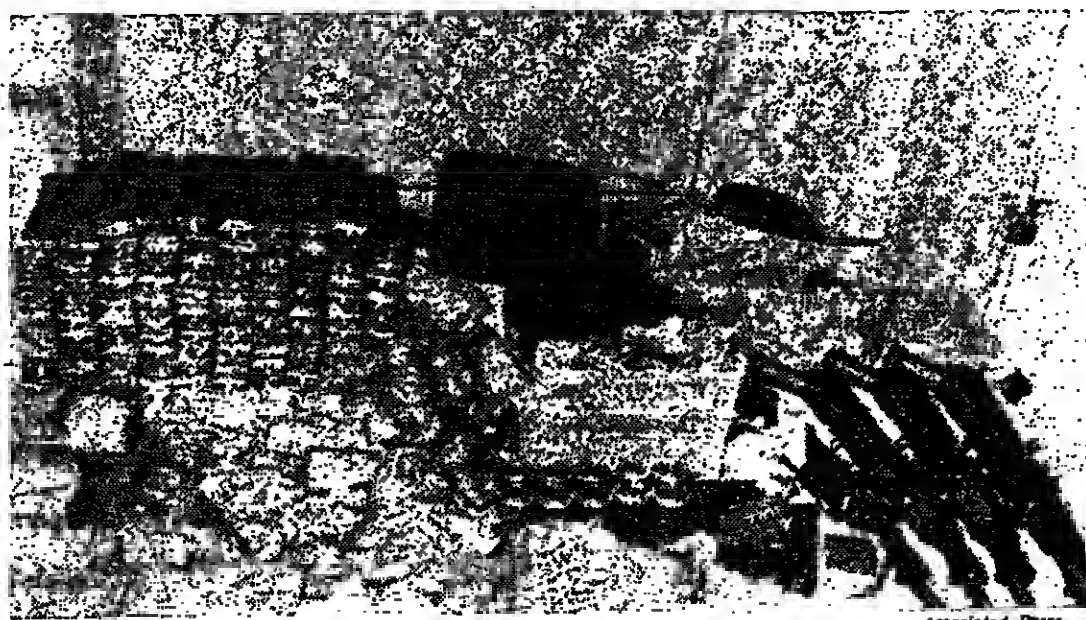
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ARCHBISHOP'S ARMS—Israeli police released this photo of weapons, explosives and ammunition allegedly found in the car of Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. He was charged with smuggling weapons to Arab guerrillas in Israeli territory.

explosives in a Jerusalem supermarket. He was deported to Jordan.

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Arrest Continued  
BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The Greek Catholic Patriarchate in Lebanon today condemned the

Arrest of Archbishop Capucci as an arbitrary measure aimed at discrediting Catholic authorities.

The patriarchate said the arrest was part of Israel's plan to Judaize the Holy City and force its Arab inhabitants to leave it.

Los Angeles Times



## Despite Shelling, Malaria

## Beleaguered Cambodian Garrison Holds On

By Sydney H. Schanberg  
PHNOM PENH, Aug. 18 (UPI).—It is not the Alamo or Dien Bien Phu, for the world is not watching, and it is unlikely that anyone will write historic pages or compose heroic songs about the dusty Cambodian town of Kompong Sella.

But Kompong Sella is as surrounded and probably in as hopeless a situation as a place could be.

The town sits about 70 air miles—76 road miles—southwest of Phnom Penh on Route 4.

When the encirclement by the Communist-led insurgents began, nearly three months ago, there were more than 2,000 government soldiers in Kompong Sella. Now, fewer than 500 able-bodied soldiers are left. The remaining survivors are wounded or severely ill with malaria. Every day a few more die.

It is estimated that 2,000 to 3,000 civilians were trapped in the town with the soldiers. No one has any accurate figures on civilian casualties, but the civilians there are dying steadily, too, as the insurgents stand back and

lob mortar and artillery shells into the badly damaged town.

The artillery shells come from two American 105-mm howitzers that the insurgents captured from government forces in the area a couple of months ago. On a recent night, 1,000 shells fell on the town.

At last report there were more than 500 wounded soldiers in Kompong Sella and more than 300 disabled with malaria. Many are serious cases and most of these will die, because the only medical care in Kompong Sella is first aid. There is no way to evacuate the wounded to hospitals in Phnom Penh.

Early in July, the government made a desperate evacuation attempt, first sending in a wave of T-28 bombers to soften up the enemy positions and prepare the way for rescue helicopters.

The first helicopter started taking fire even before it touched down. Seven bullets ripped through the fuselage. Then mortar and artillery shells began to burst all around it. Before a single wounded soldier could be loaded aboard, the helicopter had to flee. No further rescue attempt has been made.

## Highway Cut

The American-built road—Route 4—on which Kompong Sella is situated links the capital to Cambodia's only deep-water port, Kompong Som. The road has been cut for many months, with no foreseeable prospect of reopening.

Government forces, prodded by their American backers, have been trying to push toward Kompong Sella from both above and below the town, but because the insurgents command the Pich Nill Pass, 82 road miles from Phnom Penh, and densely forested hills that overshadow Route 4, no one seriously expects the relief columns ever to reach the town.

The most optimistic hope is that the pressure of these columns might draw off enough enemy troops from their circle around Kompong Sella to allow the trapped garrison to escape, or at least evacuate the wounded.

## Supplied From Air

Meanwhile, the garrison's only source of supply is from the air. Almost every day American transport planes from Thailand and Cambodia transport supplies to the town, but because the insurgents command the Pich Nill Pass, 82 road miles from Phnom Penh, and densely forested hills that overshadow Route 4, no one seriously expects the relief columns ever to reach the town.

Without assistance from friendly countries, said Abdul Monin, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, "anything might happen."

What has frightened the government of this nation, which was part of Pakistan until December, 1971, is not so much the floods as their aftermath. The Himalayan rivers, the Ganges, the Meghna and the Brahmaputra, which flow through Bangladesh and into the Bay of Bengal, rose in recent weeks, flooding two-thirds of the country. About 30 per cent of the summer crop was destroyed, along with seedlings planted for the main winter crop. Officials estimate that at least 40 per cent of the annual food output of 12 million tons was lost in the floods, which are subsiding after nearly a month. The country already imports two million tons of grain a year to help feed its 75 million inhabitants.



AIRBORNE RELIEF—A Philippine Air Force crewman hurls a bag containing relief supplies to residents on rooftops in flooded Tarlac province of central Luzon.

## Bangladesh Appeals for Aid As Epidemics, Famine Loom

By Kasturi Rangan

DACCA, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Flood-devastated Bangladesh is desperately seeking help to pull through developing epidemics and famine.

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## 3 Million Uprooted

To provide relief to about 3 million people who have been uprooted by the floods and are now living in government relief centers, 700,000 tons of grain are needed.

Mr. Monin said that in response to appeals, half a dozen countries, including the United States, had given "token" aid. Only 4,000 tons of grain have been promised, mostly by the United Nations World Food Program. The rest of the aid is medicine, milk powder and cloth. The United States contributed \$25,000.

However, Mr. Monin said that he was pleased at reports quoting a State Department spokesman as having said that the United States would be "very active" in helping Bangladesh recover from the floods.

The government led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman seems at the brink of economic disaster. Prices have risen 2 1/2 times since independence and rice and other essential commodities are becoming increasingly scarce and costly. Foreign observers say that now even a small deterioration in food supplies can have serious consequences.

Several reasons are given for the sluggish response to appeals for foreign help. Many govern-

ments are said to have tired of frequent distress calls from Bangladesh. Some say that relief goods are misappropriated by corrupt officials and intermediaries and that the Bangladesh government is exaggerating the situation to get more foreign aid.

Foreign observers feel that there may be substance in these allegations but says that Bangladesh is "so down and out" that it cannot fend for itself.

Krum Hensen, secretary-general of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who is on an emergency visit here, has described the Bangladesh situation as "a challenge to mankind." He says that the country will need "total support for a long time."

## Floods in Burma

RANGOON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—More than 200,000 persons have been made homeless and thousands of acres of crops destroyed in the worst floods in 60 years, Burma's state-owned press reported today.

## Philippine Emergency

MANILA, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—President Ferdinand Marcos today declared a state of national emergency as floodwaters were reported still rising in provinces north and south of the Philippine capital.

At least 10 persons have died in the floods, which inundated Manila and the surrounding provinces yesterday.

A statement issued by Mr. Cliver's office later said that the Philippine government and its armed forces "have respected and accepted fully every resolution of the UN Security Council for a cease-fire."

The cease-fire that went into effect Friday is the third in a month and Mr. Cliver has charged that the Turks violated all three to expand the territory under their control.

The UN spokesman said negotiators had arranged for Greek Cypriot soldiers to recover the bodies of comrades killed in the three-day battle near Nicosia airport, which ended Friday. He had no figures on the total dead, but five trucks were bringing out the bodies during a three-day period that started yesterday, the spokesman said.

A new threat to Nicosia came when Turkish authorities refused to allow UN troops to escort Greek Cypriot technicians to Turkish-occupied Morphou to repair water pumps.

Mr. Cliver appealed to the UN high commissioner for refugees to aid the more than 200,000 persons he said had been displaced during the Turkish invasion.

"What we urgently need are field kitchens, bakeries and hospitals," a government spokesman said. "For those in the mountainous area, we need blankets and fuel for warmth. I have seen children being born and dying."

There were new allegations of atrocities from the Greek Cypriot side today.

The government arranged interviews with six young women who said they had been raped by Turkish soldiers every day for a week. No medical evidence to support the charge was presented.

## Support for Early Meeting

## Hussein Gets Pledge by U.S. On Israeli Pullback Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The United States has assured King Hussein that it will press vigorously toward a disengagement agreement between Jordan and Israel.

In a joint statement today marking the end of King Hussein's visit, the two countries also agreed to hold a series of meetings on new military and economic assistance to the Arab state.

King Hussein invited President Ford to visit Jordan, and the President said he would be happy to do so, the statement said. Privately, U.S. officials said that while Mr. Ford intends to make a trip to the Middle East, it is unlikely he will go there before next year.

In another step to improve relations with the Arab world, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will sign an agreement tomorrow with Egypt promising 100,000 tons of grain as the first step in a major food assistance program.

In addition, the agreement, to be signed for Egypt by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, will include several scientific, medical and cultural exchange programs.

## Efforts for Peace

The U.S.-Jordanian statement said Mr. Ford had affirmed his commitment that the United States would continue its determined efforts to help bring a peace settlement in the Middle East.

The statement said consultations on the next stage in negotiations will continue "with a view to addressing at an appropriate early date the issues of particular concern to Jordan, including a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement."

King Hussein wound up his two-day private visit at the Pentagon yesterday, having an hour's talk with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger on a five-year military assistance program to modernize Jordan's military forces.

## Israeli Reaction

TEL AVIV, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Israel said today that it is ready

to work toward peace with Jordan but that it rejects a demand by Amman to withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The statement by a Foreign Ministry spokesman was issued after the joint communiqué released in Washington that climaxed talks between President Ford and King Hussein.

## Guerrillas Hostile

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A Marxist Palestinian guerrilla group urged Arab countries today to mount economic pressure on both Egypt and Jordan to prevent the conclusion of a Jordanian-Israeli military disengagement agreement.

The call was made by the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is led by Nayer Hawatmeh, in a statement issued here.

The front denounced the Egyptian foreign minister for



King Hussein.

reportedly saying in Washington that Jordan could tempt the Palestinian both banks of the Jordan.

As for Jordan, the front said Syria and Iraq should meet total economic, political and military blockade by closing borders with Jordan and pending the flow of Iraq that country.

## Sadat, Qadhafi Meet in Egypt In a Move for Reconciliation

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The leaders of Egypt and Libya, President Anwar Sadat and Col. Muammar Qadhafi, have agreed to share their differences for the moment and continue talks aimed at ending them, well-informed sources said here today.

The agreement was reached during three hours of talks mediated by Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates, they said.

Col. Qadhafi left Tripoli tonight, the Middle East News Agency reported. He came here last night for the talks aimed at ending his war of words with President Sadat.

## Months of Strain

The meeting, arranged by Sheikh Zaid to end six months of increasingly strained relations since the two leaders last met,

occurred less than two weeks after President Sadat called Col. Qadhafi "a saboteur and a mind of assassination."

After a one-hour meeting, the two leaders met for two days.

There was no official statement on the outcome of the talks. Usually, reliable sources say that Sheikh Zaid spoke a day's session about the new Arab solidarity in the Middle East peace talks.

Report on Mirages

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Egypt has decided not to back to Libya a squadron of French-made Mirage fighters stationed in Egypt since the Middle East war, the Iraqi agency said today.

In a dispatch from Cairo, agency said the Egyptian decision probably was in retaliation for the reported seizure by Libya of several Egyptian MIG fighters.

There was no immediate confirmation of the agency's report.

The agency also said that E. has completed the withdrawal of its military advisers serving the Libyan armed forces.

These advisers returned to Egypt in groups, the last of a returned yesterday, the agency said.

The Libyan government named 10 days ago the Egyptian decision to recall the advisers.

## Russia Charges NATO Aggression Against Cyprus

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP).—Soviet Union condemned today what it called NATO's "aggression" against Cyprus and stated its call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island.

In Pravda, the party newspaper, a senior foreign affairs commentator belittled the 1960 agreement by Britain, Greece and Turkey to guarantee the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus.

The commentator, Viktor V. Vasyuk, said this accord was "only a smokescreen for NATO interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign republic of Cyprus."

"Life has once again shown aggressive character of the NATO military bloc," Mr. Vasyuk said, "which in an attempt to consolidate its positions in the Mediterranean, has launched open aggression against Cyprus people."

## France to Haste Delivery of Jets Tanks to Greece

PARIS, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—France will speed up delivery of 50 Mirages to Greece, French officials said here Friday.

Deliveries of the super-fighter-bombers are expected to start next year, ahead of schedule, they added. The move is also accelerating the supply to Greece of about 100 M-48 medium tanks and a 60 missile-launching speedboats, officials said.

Arrangements for the sale of planes and other weapons Greece were completed before present crisis erupted between Athens and Ankara. But delivery dates were never closed.

The recent developments Cyprus have led the French government to hasten deliveries, officials said.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had assured Greece France's "active support and friendship" and he deplored Turkish military action in Cyprus.

## Cairo Rule on Miniskirts

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (AP).—Ministry of Religious Affairs officials have ordered caretakers of city's main Mosques to ban on tourists in miniskirts or vulgarly dressed clothing. Cairo newspapers said yesterday.

## 2d S. Vietnam District Capital Lost in 10 Days of Fighting

SAIGON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Communist forces today captured a district capital and made new attacks in the north in Quang Tri Province, military sources said.

Military spokesmen reported fighting near Saigon and in central South Vietnam.

The Saigon command said 463

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese and 70 government soldiers were killed in 22 shellings and ground attacks between dawn yesterday and dawn today. Civilian casualties were said to be heavy in a battle 50 miles northwest of Saigon.

Military sources said officers declared Minh Long district capital in Quang Ngai Province, 305 miles north of Saigon, lost after a Communist attack early yesterday.

## Contact Lost

Saigon command spokesmen said only "radio contact" with the district capital was lost after a 117-minute, house-to-house battle in Minh Long.

Field officers, quoting reports by 35 militiamen who escaped during the fighting, said it appeared Minh Long had fallen to the Communists.

Minh Long, 15 miles southwest of Quang Ngai, a provincial capital, is a town of 5,500. It has been under Communist guns, but not ground attack, for the last two weeks.

It was the second district capital lost to the Communists in 10 days. Thuong Duc, 25 miles southwest of Danang, was captured in a North Vietnamese attack Aug. 7.

## Towns Shelled

Neighboring Nghia Hanh and Tu Nghia district capitals both were shelled today, field reports said.

Military officers in Saigon, quoting field reports, said Communist attacks throughout South Vietnam now are more intense than at any time since the 1972 Easter offensive. The Communists overrun much of the countryside before that offensive was halted.

North Vietnamese troops today opened a new front in Quang Tri Province, attacking government rangers halfway between Hue and Quang Tri City, 404 miles north of Saigon, military spokesmen said.

Spokesmen said the battle, heaviest in the Quang Tri area since the Jan. 28, 1973, cease-fire declaration, left six rangers and seven North Vietnamese dead.

## China Says Russia Revives Czarist Naval Ambitions

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP).—China accused the Soviet Union yesterday of rekindling "czarist" ambitions for its modern navy—"world domination."

The People's Daily said S. G. Gorskhor, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, alluded to the glories of his czarist predecessors in a recent Navy Day speech.

"Gorskhor brazenly declared that he would inherit his predecessors' merits, take the colors of the Soviet Navy again to where the czarist navy once had a presence and would go and 'exploit' those places where the czars had never reached," the daily said.

The article was broadcast by the Chinese news agency and monitored in Tokyo.

The new years of Soviet revisionism have already expanded into the Mediterranean and "openly consider themselves the overlords of the Mediterranean," the Chinese newspaper said.

But they failed to get a weapon and, consequently, Mr. Mun was not able to carry out the assassination on March 1, according to the investigators.

Mr. Mun then received fresh instructions from the North Korean agent aboard the Chosoren ship anchored at Osaka port May 5 to assassinate Mr. Park at the Independence Day ceremony, it added. It charged that Mr. Mun stole two revolvers from a police box in Osaka on the morning of July 18 and then received \$2,000 from Kim Ho Ryoung as expense money.

Mr. Kim also instructed Mr. Mun to get help from the Yoshii couple in obtaining travel documents to enter Korea, it said.

## French Charge Crew Of Sea-Chase Ship

BREST, France, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The seven crew members of the Panamanian-registered freighter Dami have been charged with refusing customs inspection and with illicit transport of cigarettes and alcohol, police said yesterday.

The 492-ton Dami, holed by shell fire from a French customs launch on Monday when it refused to stop for inspection, sailed into port here after a 15-hour sea chase. The ship was carrying 50 cases of whiskey and 68 tons of cigarettes. The seven were charged in court here Friday and ordered held in custody to await trial, police said.



PLAYING IT COOL—Two fishermen found way to beat the heat this weekend, standing chest deep in the refreshing waters of the Vltava River at Prague.



## Principles Approved

# Ford Backs Plan to Reduce Staff, Keep It Open, Flexible

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP).—President Ford's transition team has won his approval of principles on which they will build a reduced, open White House staff. The principles, which are not important in themselves, were approved by the President at a Thursday evening transition team meeting. The transition team worked the weekend to write recommendations, probably for submission to Mr. Ford today. At that point, they are expected to go out of the President's office and into the normal duties of the members. Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. ambassador to the United Kingdom, is Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Morton is Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Marsh, a counselor to the President, is a member of the transition team.

## Probing Tax on Two Congressmen

Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The FBI is trying to find out how false statements made by two representatives inserted in the Congressional Record Thursday morning. FBI spokesman said that the investigation was to see if any violation of federal law occurred and that any such would be turned over to a U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing, said the investigation was to see if any violation of federal law occurred and that any such would be turned over to a U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. Hays said that the investigation was to see if any violation of federal law occurred and that any such would be turned over to a U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

While a spokesman for Michael Harrington, D-Mass., acknowledged that an incident involving a statement published last in the Record in the name of Otto Fassman, D-La., was the work of a few individuals serving as interns in the Harrington office.

spokesman said that aides of Harrington immediately Rep. Fassman and spoke to the Harrington sides, be too hard on the young who did it.

## ures Finishes Days of Talks Mozambique

SON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—These Portuguese and Mozambique returned tonight after days of talks with leaders of Mozambique liberation. A Portuguese airline spokesman said that the President's two days of talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and that the President's two days of talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Melo Antunes was named as head of a seven-member junta which is to govern the administration of Mozambique. The Portuguese East African territory. Sources said that the President's two days of talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

## Field Sets Mark Holding Senate Job

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Democratic leader Mike Mansfield today set his record for party leader for 13 years and 225 days, longest of any man in the history. The 71-year-old Montana Democrat previously had broken the record for tenure as Senate majority leader, passing Alben Barkley of Kentucky. Today he set the record for party leader by Joseph Robinson of Kansas, who was minority leader for nearly 10 years before being majority leader when Democrats took Senate control in 1933.



AFTER THE BLAST—Firemen pour water on remains of warehouse in Los Angeles.

## Blast Wrecks Los Angeles Industrial Area

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18 (AP).—An industrial area here was shattered by a giant explosion, apparently caused by chemicals, which destroyed one building and set three others on fire. The explosion last night sent up a mushroom-shaped fireball as big as a 10-story building, which was visible for 40 miles. It ripped apart a one-story warehouse owned by the Inter-American Star Trucking and Warehouse Corp. The blast caused an estimated \$5 million damage and injured four persons.

Authorities said there was no apparent link between the explosion and the so-called "alphabet bomber" who claimed responsibility for the fatal bombing last month at the city's airport and the placing of another bomb in a bus terminal Friday. Only four persons were hurt because the area is sparsely populated during weekends. None were injured seriously. One of them had internal injuries after the blast threw him into the air. Another was a woman who was in a window blew out in a restaurant several blocks away. Police said there would have been "dozens of deaths" had the explosion occurred during a busy weekday.

## Californian Soliciting Funds For Haldeman Defense Fees

By Gerald Faris

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—A group of 1,200 business executives sympathetic to the fallen Nixon administration has been solicited by mail to support a legal expense fund for H.R. Haldeman, the former presidential assistant now under indictment in connection with the Watergate scandal. Letters were mailed from Los Angeles by Wayne Griffin, a film producer, now semi-retired.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Griffin described himself as a close Haldeman family friend for many years. He said he wanted to organize the fund three or four months ago but delayed because Mr. Haldeman was embarrassed by the concept. Three weeks ago, however, he consented and the fund was organized, Mr. Griffin said.

Letter Just Mailed He indicated that no money had been received yet but said it was too early. The letters, dated Aug. 8, were mailed last week. Although no target was set in the letter, it estimated that the Haldeman legal expenses in connection with Watergate will exceed \$350,000—possibly considerably more. The letter goes on to say "There is no way he can assume this burden alone, nor should he, in any event."

Mr. Haldeman, who now lives in Los Angeles, is scheduled for trial Sept. 9 in Washington, D.C., together with six other defendants, on a charge of obstruction of justice in connection with the Watergate cover-up. In his letter, Mr. Griffin notes that Mr. Haldeman has denied "any improper conduct."

"I believe him," he adds. "So do all those who have known him and seen his selfless giving of time, talent and effort over the years. Bob's ultimate innocence will have to be determined by judicial process. In the meantime, however, he is entitled to the presumption of innocence and to the very best possible legal defense."

Viewed As Patriots "There is little doubt that history will reveal Bob and most of his associates as dedicated young American patriots victimized by a massive twist of political persecution. History will applaud them. It is our privilege to recognize and help them today—now."

Bob remains confident, hopeful, cheerful, full of determination. Given the financial support he deserves and must have, he believes he can combat and win the trials ahead. What we

## U.S. Veterans Leader Hits Nixon Amnesty

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP).—The head of the U.S. Veterans of Foreign Wars says that there should be no amnesty for former President Richard Nixon if he is guilty of a crime.

Ray Soden, VFW commander in chief, told a news conference Friday that the principle of the VFW's stand against amnesty for those who refuse military service seems to apply equally to Mr. Nixon. "No man is above the law from pauper to president," Mr. Soden said. "A person cannot choose a law to obey."

## Bahamas Drug Sentences

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 18 (AP).—A Bahamian judge has sentenced an American ship captain and a member of his crew to four years in prison in the smuggling of 2,700 pounds of hashish.

## Nixon Altered Access to Papers in Archives

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT).—On the day Richard Nixon announced his intention to resign the presidency, he also wrote a letter changing the terms of his gift of his pre-presidential papers to the National Archives.

The letter, addressed to Arthur Sampson, administrator of the General Services Administration, which runs the archives, provided that no one should have access to Mr. Nixon's papers until Jan. 1, 1985, without his permission.

Mr. Nixon originally donated the papers with a stipulation that access to them would be restricted only so long as he was President.

The change of date affects both of the gifts of pre-presidential papers that he has previously made.

The first group of papers was donated in 1968, after Mr. Nixon was elected President but before he took office, and the validity of the gift or the tax deduction taken for it has not been the subject of any formal legal challenge.

Second Gift The second was a much larger gift, and the tax deduction of more than \$400,000 that Mr. Nixon claimed were disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service. The possibility that fraud was involved in arranging the tax deduction has been referred for investigation to the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

There appeared to be only a slight likelihood that the tax status of the papers would be affected by Mr. Nixon's attempt to postpone the date when scholars and others could have access to them.

However, lawyers who are involved in a different suit testing the whole question of who owns the papers—it is a suit that also potentially tests the ownership of the papers of all public officials—felt that Mr. Nixon's action might improve their chances of victory.

The lawsuit was filed by Robert Brandon, director of Ralph Nader's Tax Reform Research Group, and it asserts that the public should have immediate access to the papers under the Freedom of Information Act.

The suit is pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The Department of Justice, acting on Mr. Nixon's behalf, won the case in U.S. District Court.

Public Payroll Mr. Brandon's suit declares that the papers were produced by persons, including Mr. Nixon, who were all on the public payroll, and that, therefore, there is no basis for asserting private ownership.

This is the aspect of the suit that potentially affects the papers of all public officials. Mr. Brandon and his lawyer,

## Kleindienst Wins First Battle In Fight to Keep Law License

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP).—Former U.S. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst has won the first major battle in his fight to keep his law license. A three-judge federal panel refused to discipline him for his plea of guilty to charges of refusing to testify fully during his Senate confirmation hearings.

The three judges, belonging to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, found Friday that "no disciplinary action is warranted" against the former attorney general, a decision that allows Kleindienst, for the time being at least, to continue to practice law in federal courts here.

Mr. Kleindienst, however, is also a member of the local bar, which is supervised by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and whose disciplinary arm is investigating the possibility of acting against him.

The Arizona Bar also is considering possible disciplinary action against him in that state. Should the District of Columbia Bar decide that disciplinary action is warranted, and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals concurs, Kleindienst could face the loss of his right to practice before any court in Washington.

The Court of Appeals issued a brief ruling last month saying that Kleindienst's offense was not a "serious crime" and, therefore, did not require automatic suspension. At the same time, it referred the case to the bar unit.

In their four-paragraph ruling, the three judges said they had read Kleindienst's testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee and the presentence report prepared after his guilty plea before U.S. District Court Chief Judge George Hart. They said they based their ruling "upon consideration of the entire record."

## U.S. Ecology Unit Favors Option on Clean-Air Rules

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Another battle is brewing over air pollution, with the Environmental Protection Agency proposing to let states decide whether clean air or industrial and economic growth is more important.

Under the EPA proposal, states would be allowed to pollute existing clean air if they decide economic and industrial growth is more important.

The Sierra Club, which earlier won a Supreme Court decision forbidding "significant deterioration" of existing clean air, promised a court challenge to the plan.

EPA deputy administrator John Quares Jr. said that under the plan states could allow economic matters to take priority over pure air. He said it would allow construction of coal-burning power plants, oil refineries, coal gasification plants and other polluting installations in areas which have clean air.



# PanAm Country.

Wherever you're going in the world, we can take you. And we can look after you from the day you plan your trip until the day we bring you home. You see, Pan Am flies to more than 100 cities in over 65 lands and offers more tours than any other airline in the world. We have over 195 offices on six continents to serve you, a worldwide communications system to make all your reservations for you—reservations for dinner in our 747 First Class dining room, for the hotel of your choice, and your car rental. And in 19 countries Pan Am's World Rent-a-Car System can provide you with the latest models. And best of all, wherever you go in the world, you'll find Pan Am people to help you along—with all the know-how and experience it takes to make this the trip of a lifetime. Next time you fly out into the world, fly with us. See your Travel Agent or Pan Am. We know our way around.





## Back to the 'Politicians'

Gen. Semih Sancar, chief of the Turkish general staff, commented on Saturday that the Turkish Army had launched the second stage of its operations in Cyprus—which, of course, was done in the teeth of Turkey's own accession to the July 30 cease-fire agreement—after the island's problems had been "left for a week to the politicians," that contemptuous reference to the Geneva negotiations is enough to make the world wonder just where sources of authority in Turkey lie, at present, as well as just what portions of the heritage of Kemal Ataturk survive in the nation he did so much to shape.

For "politicians" would seem to represent the civilian government, as well as the diplomats who represent it, and Ataturk, while he used war boldly and effectively to save Turkey from the worst effects of World War I and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, inculcated a brand of foreign policy that viewed war as a last resort, not something to be used as wantonly as Ankara has done in recent weeks.

In fact, Turkey's last full-scale war ended with the defeat of Greece and the acknowledgement of the present boundaries of Turkey in 1923. Turkey did declare war on Germany in 1945, but that was a formality. It did send a brigade to fight, and fight well, in Korea; losses there were about three times those suffered so far in the Cyprus adventure. But that was part of an international force. One is tempted to suspect that the Turks, unlike so much of the rest of the world, had forgotten (as Kemal Ataturk never did) the high costs of war,

and that they only remember that Ataturk's armies reversed the diplomacy of the Treaty of Sevres by the Treaty of Lausanne, and thus were a major factor in transforming the sick man of Europe into the very healthy man of Asia Minor.

The Turkish Army is sending the question back to the politicians. It controls enough of the island to form a basis for partition, or a bargaining point for a cantonal system. But if it has thereby strengthened the hands of its own politicians in some respects, it has crippled those of the Greek politicians, and embarrassed the leaders of NATO in any attempt to secure a legitimate, workable way of life for the Cypriots.

And such a solution cannot be imposed by Turkish arms alone. If the Turks doubt it, they have only to look at the innumerable instances in the modern world where force has sought, or is seeking, to cure the ills of an ethnically or ideologically divided territory—from Vietnam to Ireland, with way-stops in the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and many of the modern African states. "The politicians," even the ablest of them, can be baffled by the ability of minorities to confront majorities under modern conditions. But when the soldiers take over, they usually make matters worse, until they confess—like De Gaulle, the Portuguese military, and the Greek generals—the errors of the military approach. It is time, and more than time, for the politicians to try and do something constructive about Cyprus. The task is most difficult, but there can be no purely military solution that does not raise more questions than it answers.

## Intolerable Conquest

The United States and its allies cannot condone Turkey's military conquest of the northern third of Cyprus in flagrant violation of United Nations cease-fire orders and NATO pledges reiterated by Ankara at Ottawa less than two months ago. To accept Turkey's aggression as a *fait accompli* would be to invite an endless period of bloodshed on the island and to risk collapse of the Western security system in the eastern Mediterranean.

What Turkey has set out to do is to impose unilaterally and by force a "solution" it has long advocated for Cyprus: partition of the island, under whatever name and however dressed up subsequently by a powerless paper structure called "federation." This "solution" is unacceptable to a half-million Greek Cypriots and to nine million mainland Greeks. It cannot possibly work.

Whatever border Turkey may draw across Cyprus by way of defending its territorial grab will surely be one of the most explosive frontiers on earth. On both sides of that border an underground, which Britain was incapable of eliminating in pre-independence days, will soon be flourishing with far greater support than ever before from the

embittered Greek Cypriot majority. Life will be hazardous for any Turkish Cypriot.

It is not merely—or even primarily—because of the Cyprus situation itself that Turkey must not be allowed to get by with its conquest, however. Ankara's action has plunged the North Atlantic Treaty Organization into the worst internal crisis since its creation 25 years ago. It has not only disintegrated NATO's southern flank; it risks the loss of Greece to the West.

When Greece's war council ordered withdrawal of its forces from NATO it noted that it acted only "after the Atlantic alliance has demonstrated its inability to prevent Turkey from creating a state of conflict between two allies." The approbation given this division by Greeks of all political persuasions and the anti-American demonstrations over Washington's failure to curb Turkey indicate the dimensions of the problem.

What is certain is that Washington cannot afford simply to mark time and wait for the dust to settle on Cyprus. The danger is too great that Greece may be lost as a friend and that the NATO alliance may collapse.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Mr. Ford and Rhodesian Chrome

A nice test, apparently the first of its kind, is coming up in the House Tuesday for President Ford. If he follows the sound national policy he inherited, he will put his administration's weight behind a proposition he voted against as a member of the House.

The issue is Rhodesian chrome. Since 1965, the United States has supported the trade sanctions voted against the former British colony by the United Nations. Three years ago, however, despite that official commitment, Congress enacted the "Byrd amendment," sponsored by Sen. Harry Byrd, Ind.-Va., authorizing Americans to buy Rhodesian chrome. Mr. Ford voted for the Byrd amendment, apparently accepting the argument that Rhodesian chrome keeps the United States from becoming unduly dependent on imports of Soviet chrome. Moreover, while he was Vice-President, Mr. Ford rejected suggestions by other Nixon administration officials and interested legislators that it help the administration secure repeal of the Byrd amendment. The latest such repeal effort passed the Senate last December and will arrive on the House floor on Tuesday.

Rhodesian chrome is not a simple issue. There are, however, two broad considerations on which there is substantial room for agreement. First, the Byrd amendment has become a symbol, to many Americans and to the black-ruled African nations, of official United States support for white-minority rule in Africa. It is an embarrassment to our national values and to our diplomacy. Not everyone agrees that sanctions are a good idea but no one can deny that the Byrd amendment damages our relations with a score of African states whose goodwill and resources are of value to us. Whether Rhodesian chrome would still be

available if the Smith government in Salisbury and a racially representative government came to power is also a fair question. Africans are asking whether it was only by accident that, in Mr. Ford's address to Congress last Monday, theirs was the only major region of the world not mentioned specifically by name.

The Byrd amendment also has become something of a test whether the United States—and by extension, every other nation—will honor its commitments undertaken at the United Nations. If it becomes established practice that a government's word given at the United Nations can be taken back at home, then the world body loses even a faint prospect of doing its necessary job. The United States, as a founder of the United Nations and as one of the principal prospective beneficiaries of the conditions it seeks to promote, has its interest as well as its reputation to uphold in seeing to it that this violation of its commitment is put to an end. The United States is the only country in the world which has formally and officially underwritten its United Nations stand, on any issue, in this way.

Mr. Ford had hardly entered the White House when, in a message to the secretary general, he pledged "continued American support for the United Nations" and offered the world body his personal respects. As a result of his own earlier position on the Byrd amendment, however, a cloud hovers over his pledge. It would probably make the crucial difference in the uphill repeal fight in the House if Mr. Ford were to indicate that he has reviewed his position in the light of his new presidential perceptions and responsibilities. To do otherwise, in our view, would be to persist in what might be called a foolish consistency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

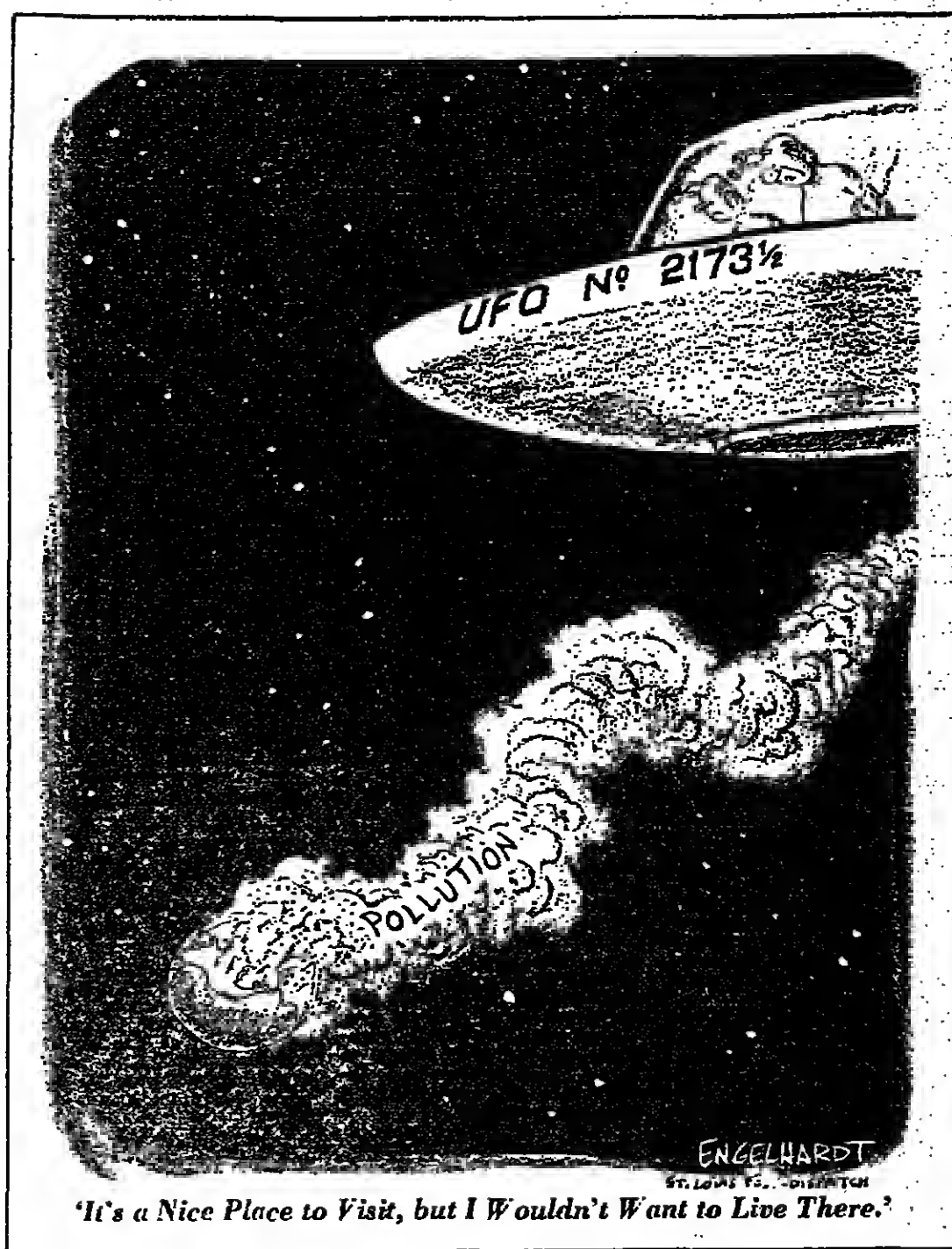
Aug. 13, 1899

RENNES—The long procession of generals, former war ministers and others, who have taken the stand since the Rennes trial began to express their belief in the guilt of Dreyfus, was followed by an important witness who gave testimony in favor of his innocence. This was M. Berthelot, the judge of instruction, whose testimony led the Cour de Cassation to declare that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1924

WASHINGTON—The Treasury Department has embarked on a campaign to restore the silver dollar to its pre-war popularity and as an initial step, one "cart-wheel" was placed in the pay envelope of each of its 5,000 employees. Similar action will be suggested to other departments here, although nothing along this line has been done yet. The paper dollar has virtually replaced the silver one as a medium of exchange.



"It's a Nice Place to Visit, but I Wouldn't Want to Live There."

## The Vandenberg Connection

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Ford has recently been reading and praising George E. Reedy's excellent little book, "The Twilight of the Presidency," and passing it out to members of his staff. This tells us something about the new skipper, and his approach to his job.

For Reedy, who has a long experience as a reporter and staff officer in Congress and as President Johnson's press secretary in the White House, argues in this book that the White House is an elegant trap which surrounds the president with flattery and machinery that distort his judgment by removing him from reality.

This was a prophetic book. It was published in 1970 long before the downfall of President Nixon, but it defines with remarkable foresight the dangers of secrecy, conspiracy and isolation that finally brought Nixon down.

What presidents need, Reedy suggests, is not to be protected by a young adoring White House staff and a timid Cabinet that tells him nothing except what he wants to hear, but to be confronted by the hard facts and to be told once in a while by men beyond the age of ambition that he's not only wrong but "stupid."

Ford probably likes the Reedy book because it supports his natural way of doing things. He was never in much danger of locking himself up in the White House like Nixon. Over the weekend, he has been asking Kissinger for the awkward facts on Cyprus, inviting men and women of all persuasions to the White House, even reporters, and finding time to play golf, which is a torture that reminds all men of their imperfections.

### Other Problems

But this is just the beginning of the problem. After you avoid isolation from reality within the White House, open up the doors, invite honest dissent from the White House staff, the Cabinet, the Congress and the press, what do you do about the fundamental realities of inflation at home and hunger, monetary chaos and military aggression abroad?

All the people coming through these open White House doors now are impressed by the friendliness and good will on the other side, but King Hussein of Jordan, who was there over the weekend, has one view of "reality" in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, and many of the other guests have a different view.

In just a few days, the new President has made great progress primarily because he was not Richard Nixon, but looked like Ike and sounded like Harry Truman. He has changed the style

of the White House and revived the spirit of the country. Now he has to deal with the larger realities of policy, and decide where he's going and who's going with him.

Perhaps the coming question is how his view of the nation and the world will be changed by his new responsibility. Every day since he has been in the White House, he has invited Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to brief him for at least an hour on one foreign problem at a time. The outcome of this will be interesting, since Kissinger is for cutting the military budget and the President is for keeping it where it is.

### Contradictory Advice

Ford will be doing the same close questioning with other members of his Cabinet on other subjects. He has heard much contradictory advice before on the state of the nation and the world, as Vice-President and for 25 years in the Congress, but now he has to decide, as Harry Truman had to decide after the death of Roosevelt, and as Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan had to decide after he became chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the critical days after the last world war.

The Vandenberg Connection with Ford is interesting. They both came from Grand Rapids. In the formative years of Ford's political career in the House, Sen. Vandenberg was a towering figure first in Michigan and then in national and world politics.

Vandenberg started as an aggressive nationalist and isolationist, but as the world changed and his role in politics changed, he also changed from a party and regional man to a leader in the bipartisan transformation of American policy. This had a profound effect on Ford's own philosophy on U.S. responsibility for maintaining peace in the world.

The question now is whether Ford as President will change his views on domestic policy, on the military budget, on how to deal with inflation, high prices, wages, and the plight of the poor and the old, who are the principal victims of the present economic and financial crisis.

Beyond this lies a related but even more ominous problem. Ford, like Vandenberg, has accepted the policy of collective military security to avoid world war. But the emerging problem is not military but economic security: What to do about the rising price of food and other raw materials, how to avoid disruption through inflation in the advanced countries and mass starvation in

the poor countries, as world population outruns the supplies of available food and political cooperation.

There is nothing in Ford's voting record to suggest that he is prepared to grapple yet with these momentous questions. He is a conservative faced with radical problems, a big defense budget man confronted with either cutting the military budget or the social services or something else.

In short, he will have no trouble accepting George Reedy's advice to stay loose and available and listen to the facts, but the "facts" and the "realities" are formidable and will force him, as they did Vandenberg from his own hometown, to reappraise his whole economic philosophy, or as Lincoln said, to think anew as our conditions are new.

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## The Mad Honey of Pontus

By C. L. Sulzberger

TRABZON, Turkey.—When Xenophon's ten thousand hacked their way out of the Ciscaucasian mountains east of here 25 centuries ago, they were told: "Thalassa, Thalassa," as they lighted the sullen Black Sea and stumbled down to the state-colored rollers. Shortly afterward they were devastated by the famous "mad" honey distilled by frenzied bees from the apples of this Pontus region.

The mad honey still exists. It is gathered in villages but not sold in the towns where city folk fear its effects. Yet, judging by events, it would seem to have been lavishly consumed by the successor governments of Pontus—now the Turkish republic in Ankara—and of Xenophon—the Greek regime in Athens. Their recent behavior shows signs of being inflamed by the same excited unreason for which the Pontic malar was renowned.

I came up here to find out whether people feared that nearby Russia, which occupied Trabzon before the Czarist collapse in World War I, might again intrude amid the confusion of the Cyprus crisis. Late one night in Trabzon a voice from Ankara, sounding over the dilapidated telephone system like the faint squeal of a worm, informed me things were going from bad to worse with Greece.

But residents of this area were less concerned with the immediacy of a potential Russian threat than the legacy of an ancient Greek quarrel. "We are used to Russia," said the acting governor. "When you're close to fire you get accustomed to it." More urgent in the public mind—although there seemed a strange tranquility—was Greece.

### Trabzon Falls

Trabzon was the capital of a Greek Byzantine state, ruled by the grand comnenus, that fell to the Turks eight years later than Constantinople (Istanbul). Greeks lived here for immemorial times. When the Czar's armies withdrew after the Bolshevik revolution, the Orthodox Metropolitan Chrysanthos sought to recreate an independent Pontus. This endeavor collapsed during the mass population exchange following the Asia Minor war, half a century ago. Chrysanthos had to shepherd out 164,000 Pontic Christians. None are left.

## Establishing Barriers To the 'Golden Door'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Darkening economic clouds are casting their shadow over the image many Americans have of their country as a society still relatively open to foreigners who may wish to come and live, work or study here. It is a small but telling aspect of neo-isolationism which cannot be said to touch the vital interests of the United States as conventionally defined but which touches the personal interests of many citizens and their internationalist values as well.

Under the rallying cry of stabilizing the size of the population, the group called Zero Population Growth is now calling for a 30 per cent cut in legal immigration—to bring the annual total down to around a negligible 40,000, of which a large share would be members of families being reunited. The foreign-born have too many babies, ZPG believes.

A task force of the Association of American Medical Colleges has just recommended a major reduction in the numbers of foreign medical-school graduates allowed to enter American medicine, where one of five doctors is now the graduate of a foreign school. The rationale for this guild-like restriction is to raise the quality of American medical care. Development-minded Americans familiar with the damage which foreign lands offer a potential source of support for restrictions of this sort.

### AFL-CIO's Push

In respect to foreign workers, the AFL-CIO is pushing hard for enactment of a House-passed bill, currently in the Senate Judiciary Committee, which would make it illegal to "knowingly employ illegal aliens."

The AFL-CIO wants the word "knowingly" stricken, too. According to a study published in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, the number of illegal aliens in the country is 8 million and rising; some 800,000, mostly Mexicans, were apprehended in 1973 in the Southwest alone. These deportable aliens take jobs and wages from American citizens, often evade taxes, draw Social Security and tempt widespread corruption to boot.

As for foreign students, this summer the Immigration and Naturalization Service decreed a new procedure severely limiting the access to summer jobs of the some 110,000 students out of an estimated 150,000 dependent on this kind of employment to continue their educations. The purpose given was to afford American minority members and Vietnam veterans a better crack at the available jobs.

Foreign students arriving from abroad, moreover, will henceforth have to satisfy the INS that they have funds in hand for the first year of study and that they can swing all the subsequent years

on their own. Colleges with strong scholarship funds support this change.

Now this is a mixed bag of developments affecting foreign who wish to taste or join American life. Some other developments the other way. Though few in actual number, Soviet Jewish refugees can legally enter the United States without restrictions, instance, and Iranian, Arab and Hong Kong students whose governments or families have pic of money to finance their education, apparently will be coming here in growing numbers—bolstering the treasuries of grateful American colleges in process.

### Adjustments

One senses, nonetheless, that important adjustments are being made in sensitive fringe areas the United States' relations with the rest of the world, and that these adjustments are being made on a rather random basis with individual human fates affected or of the implications overall.

Matters like immigration, quelling of immigrant labor a summer-job licensing are hand by particular public bureaus and private interest groups who neither work together nor knowledge any common obligations to meet the agreed terms of "national" policy.

A certain amount of such disorder is necessary, and useful, a pluralistic democratic society but at a point the society ought to realize that economic and social conditions have redrawn it always vexing issue of what to do on what terms should share the benefits of American life. The issue should then meet on the new terms.

There is always some plausible to the special reasons given: any new raising of the wa around America. To cite one proposition, Vietnam veterans should have favored access summer jobs. But the facts must be established: Is there really job competition with foreign students (they say, no)? And if resulting policy choice should reflect an awareness of competing considerations that may be.

Granted, we as a nation for ago had second thoughts about our once-proclaimed "Open to your three, your four, your huddle masses, your people to breathe from the wreckage of your tearing apart, and to me, the hanc least, trumpet-tossed, to me, I am my lamp beside the golden door." It remains a matter of deep and legitimate satisfaction for Americans that the United States the country that others most want to get into, not out of. But we are to tighten the guard that "golden door." We also accept special responsibilities to dispense entry with justice and care.

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Unfortunately, all these old disputes come to mind when modern crises explode. During the Cyprus talks the present Athens foreign minister compared the loss of Kyrenia—a tiny Greek Cypriot town not even governed by Athens—with that of Constantinople in 1453 and Smyrna (Izmir) in 1922 (largely Greek inhabited but ruled by the Turks for generations save for a brief period after World War I).

The Turks, for their part, sometimes speak of the "generosity" of Kemal Ataturk, who defeated Greece and created the new Turkish republic, in not having demanded sovereignty over his birthplace, Salonika, and over the Greek islands off Turkey's coast.

Cyprus is a symbol of all this. Ten years ago this month Greek and Turkish Cypriotes were at it hammer and tong; the United Nations was voting cease-fire and Greece had announced it was withdrawing military forces from NATO. Against history, repeated itself like a broken phonograph disk.

### Almost Reasonable

Now, it would seem, the rupture may have long since healed. It is broken. It appears unresolvable about the Soviet danger which was why they joined the alliance originally; the allies don't know what to do. Henry Kissinger is trying to get Greece fully back into NATO. He was planning official visits here and to Athens.

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## But Ford Raises Some Hopes

### All Says 46% Fear Major U.S. Depression

Michael C. Jensen  
YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Half of the adults questioned in a nationwide survey expressed the nation's worst fears for the future, and believe the country is headed for a depression, according to a Gallup poll taken last week and released yesterday.

However, a wellspring of hope, largely on President Ford's desire to curb inflation, and during a series of interviews conducted by The New Times, a new hope, not because Ford is not really much about him—but he is a new president," said Montgomery, a 37-year-old

Detroit secretary. "Whenever there is a change, everyone expects things to get better." Few of the consumers, students, businessmen or housewives interviewed in 14 cities throughout the country offered any specific suggestions for stemming inflation. But many said they felt Mr. Ford might make headway.

Lacked Confidence  
"Nixon was a lone wolf back in the corner somewhere and he didn't have Congress's support or the confidence of the American people," said Walt Brown, 59, an Illinois stockbroker. "That's the one thing this country is built on—confidence."

Many adopted a wait-and-see attitude. "I've heard these speeches before," said Fred Wilson, 26, a Miami hospital employee. "I won't believe anything until I see the results."

The Gallup poll, of 1,561 adults, was taken Aug. 2-6. President Nixon resigned Aug. 8, and the New York Times interviews were conducted the following week.

The Gallup Poll found that 46 per cent of those surveyed believed the nation was headed toward a depression such as the one experienced in the 1930s. It also found that 68 per cent of the public believed the economic situation in the United States would worsen during the next six months. Only 13 per cent thought it would get better.

Many of those interviewed by the Times made it clear that the ray of light they saw from Washington was based largely on faith at this point.

Question of Hope  
"I don't feel he'll do better," said Clara Richardson, a 50-year-old clerk at a store in Tempe, Ariz. "I just hope he'll do better."

Some Americans said they thought Mr. Ford would at least give the economy the attention they felt it deserved. Others were critical of Mr. Nixon's performance.

Horace Eldred Jr., 42, a Maine attorney, said Mr. Ford should have better success than his predecessor in fighting inflation "because he is free from the Watergate business and will be able to give his full attention to the economic problems."

Hurshel Baggett, 25-year-old assistant manager of a jewelry store in Raleigh, N.C., agreed. "I feel the economy will be a little better under Ford," he said. "He's more level-headed. Nixon had too many ties with people such as [Charles] Bebe Rebozo and others."

"Ford recognizes his limitations but is intelligent enough to seek and accept opinion and advice," said Charles Schaefer, a retired General Electric employee of Westport, Conn.

Shari Keeler, a secretary in Seattle, said: "Ford represented superconservative Republicans in Michigan and perhaps his votes expressed their views more than his own. They could keep him in Congress or kick him out. Now, maybe he'll represent the country as a whole."

Sense of Helplessness  
Generally, the people interviewed voiced a sense of helplessness in reversing the trend toward ever-higher inflation. Many said the problems of the consumer had become overwhelming.

"I feel there's a shadow of helplessness over the whole country," said Mrs. Val Sokoly of Milwaukee, who works part time as a bus driver. "My friends feel the same way. There's a feeling of gloom and despair. And it's hurting the poor people most of all. I don't have any solution. I only hope he has."

Some of those interviewed indicated that, no matter how honorable Mr. Ford's intentions might be, the means of reversing inflation might not be totally in his hands.

## Ethiopian Patriarch Objects To Military's Reform Plan

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A confrontation is expected soon between the predominant Ethiopian Coptic Orthodox Church and the ruling military reformers with Emperor Haile Selassie's last vestiges of power at stake, diplomats said today.

During the weekend, the Coptic Patriarch of Ethiopia, Abuna Metropolitani Teflos, strongly attacked some parts of a draft constitution supported by the military, whose revolt against the government is now six months old.

In his attack, Patriarch Teflos particularly singled out sections of the proposed constitution dealing with separation of church and state and removal of the Emperor as head of the Coptic Church.

The comments put the church in this largely Christian nation with a large Moslem minority on a collision course with the military which might result in the arrest of the Patriarch, diplomats said.

Expected Challenge  
"All the Emperor now controls is the church," a diplomat said. "The army has stripped him of everything else. This statement is going to be read by the army as a challenge from the Emperor."

The diplomat said the army had put itself in a position where it had little choice but to rule. "But it does not want to do so just yet and for the moment

wants to retain the civilian government as a front," he said. As a result, contacts were continuing during the weekend between members of the military and Premier Michael Imru.

The diplomats said officers have been trying to talk Mr. Imru out of resigning, as he had threatened to do this weekend over differences with the military.

Since civil unrest began early this year, army leaders have slowly stripped the powers of the 21-year-old monarch, who has been on the throne since November, 1930.

Chief Guard Arrested  
The latest move occurred Friday when the officers eliminated his Crown Council, Military Committee and the Court of Justice. Yesterday they arrested Maj. Gen. Tassefa Lemma, head of the Emperor's 4,000-man imperial bodyguard.

He joined more than 150 leading public figures, most of them former government officials, who have been arrested by the military in an anti-corruption drive.

## Lay Official Quits on Sex Bias in Church

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Aug. 18 (AP).—Speaking at the church here where he was confirmed about 20 years ago, Charles Willie announced his resignation today as the highest ranking lay official in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Willie, announcing his plans during a sermon at the Grace Episcopal Church, denounced the church's recent decision against women priests as "vain, if not profane."

He said he was resigning as vice-president of the church's House of Deputies and from the Executive Council, which governs between General Conventions.

Mr. Willie said his resignations were to protest recent church action declaring invalid the ordinations of 11 women priests. The quiet service was attended by several hundred worshippers.

Mr. Willie, 46, preached the sermon at the July 29 ordination ceremony in Philadelphia. The women were demoted Thursday to the former positions of deacons by a 197 to 2 vote of the church's House of Bishops, meeting in Chicago.

'Unjust Laws'  
"To carry out the unjust laws of this church, which do not affirm the right of females to be priests and bishops, is to visit oppression on women," Mr. Willie said during the sermon.

Among those attending the service was Betty Bone Schiess of Syracuse, one of the priests who was demoted.

The question of women priests will be raised again at the 1978 church convention in Minneapolis, Minn.

## French Leftists Throw Stones At Mitterrand

LARZAC, France, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—About 200 extreme leftists threw stones and shouted abuse at Socialist party leader François Mitterrand during a demonstration against plans to turn part of this southern French farming area into an army training ground.

Mr. Mitterrand, the candidate of the united left in French presidential elections in May, was addressing a large crowd when the incident occurred yesterday.

He was reported to have been shaken but unhurt and local farmers apologized to him afterward.

The attackers were from the Maoist Red Front group, which claims that Mr. Mitterrand, known for his moderate socialist views, is an enemy of revolutionary movements.

About 20,000 persons gathered here this weekend in the latest phase of a long protest campaign over the Larzac issue that has united farmers, ecologists, leftists and Occitan (southern French) separatists in a temporary, if fairly solid, alliance.

U.S. Couple Arrested In Paris Drug Case  
PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP).—French police said today they were holding a California couple, parents of a four-year-old girl, on charges of attempting to smuggle 45.3 pounds of hashish from Casablanca, Morocco, to Guadalajara, Mexico.

The couple, arrested in transit at Orly Airport Friday, was identified as Calvin Tins, 28, and his wife, Helen, 24. Mr. Tins was described as an antique dealer living in San Rafael, Calif. The couple said they knew nothing about the drugs. Their child was turned over to welfare authorities.

Ecuador School Shut  
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Classes at the university here were suspended for a month after a student was killed and six wounded in a campus gun battle between Moslem and Peking factions of the student Communist society, university authorities said.

## Obituaries

### Ex-Sen. Karl Mundt, Headed House Panel on Subversion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Former Sen. Karl Mundt, 74, died Friday in Georgetown Hospital.

Sen. Mundt rose to national prominence as an anti-Communist when, as acting chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, he delved into the Kiss case alongside Rep. Richard Nixon of California.

He had the reputation of a rock-ribbed and even militant Republican conservative but was, in fact, a man of more complex dimensions. For he was also a conservationist and a legislator with a keen interest in international affairs who helped create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In addition, Sen. Mundt was a politician who took pride in his tireless oratory and a prolific writer of magazine articles who would take his liberal colleagues to task for, as he saw it, appropriating and perverting true liberalism while wielding power in the manner of Tories.

The South Dakota Republican was first elected to Congress in 1938. Like Mr. Nixon's, his name became a household word during the years of anti-Communist hysteria following World War II and he moved to the Senate after the 1948 election. Ironically, Sen.

Mundt—one of the most powerful members of that body's Old Guard—became the first senator ever to be stripped of his seniority and key committee assignments.

Sen. Mundt had suffered a debilitating stroke in November, 1969, and was unable to return to the floor or his committee work, and only now and then would cast a vote by authorized proxy. It took the Senate Republicans more than two years to acknowledge his disability and refusal to resign.

But when they made their precedent-setting decision in February, 1972, they relieved Sen. Mundt of his posts as ranking Republican on the Government Operations Committee and as second-ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees.

It was a blow against the rigid seniority system, and it opened up opportunities for a reative generation of younger Republicans eager to share the burden of legislative leadership. Eight months later, the voters of South Dakota replaced the ailing Sen. Mundt with a Democrat, then Representative—and now Senator—James Abourezk.

Anti-Pollution Bill  
When first elected to Congress in 1938, Sen. Mundt proposed—unsuccessfully—legislation against water pollution that put him well ahead of his time. He also was a convinced isolationist who opposed the Selective Service Act and Lend Lease.

Pearl Harbor changed Sen. Mundt's attitude, and he became a staunch supporter of this country's war effort. His deepening concern with foreign affairs came to the fore when he backed the 1943 Fulbright Resolution for postwar international cooperation and favored American participation in the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Sen. Mundt championed UNESCO and cosponsored legislation to set up the Voice of America as a foil to Soviet propaganda. He also was among the first in Washington to call for nuclear-weapon controls as the only alternative to mutual annihilation.

Dies Committee  
His connection with the investigation of "UN-American activities" dated to February, 1943, when he was named to a special committee headed by Rep. Martin Dies, of Texas.

The panel was made "permanent" in 1945, and Sen. Mundt was its acting chairman by the



Sen. Karl Mundt in 1969.

time the emotion-laden Alger Hiss case came before it in 1948. He and Sen. Nixon did most of the investigating and co-authored the Mundt-Nixon bill, designed to ferret out Communists and other subversive conspirators against the U.S. government.

The legislation became part of the Internal Security Act of 1950 despite President Harry Truman's veto.

Aldo Palazzeschi  
ROME, Aug. 18 (AP).—Novelist and poet Aldo Palazzeschi, 88, who was instrumental in freeing Italian from the academic and flowery style of previous writers, died yesterday.

Mr. Palazzeschi's popularity reached a new peak two years ago with a televised version of his novel "The Maternal Sisters."

### Methadone Killed 181, Heroin 98, In N.Y.C. in '73

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP).—New York City's acting medical examiner says methadone, a synthetic drug used to treat narcotics addiction, killed almost twice as many persons as heroin there last year.

Deaths directly attributable to all narcotics declined, however, from 924 in 1972 to 746 last year—the first reduction since the medical examiner's office began keeping statistics in 1962.

Dr. Dominick Dimalio, the acting medical examiner, said that 181 deaths last year were caused by methadone poisoning, compared with 98 attributable to heroin. While methadone deaths in the first six months of this year were almost double those in the last half of last year, heroin deaths remained the same for both six-month periods, he said.

City officials have been concerned with a growing black market in methadone resulting from a shortage of heroin.

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# U.S. Team Finds Women's Bodies

## Tragedy Dims Assault on Soviet Peak

Christopher S. Wren, a correspondent in The New York Times Moscow bureau, was a member of the American team of mountain climbers that scaled the Soviet Union's third highest mountain, the 33,405-foot Lenin Peak. The climb was beset by an earthquake, avalanches and blizzards, and ultimately came upon the greatest tragedy in Soviet alpine history—the bodies of seven of the eight members of the Soviet women mountain-climbing team that had perished in a storm. The eighth was missing and presumed dead. Earlier an American climber had been killed.

Mr. Wren, 33, an experienced alpinist, was a member of the party that made the first successful ascent of the southeast spur of Mount McKinley in 1952.

By Christopher Wren

MOSCOW (NYT)—Even from a distance they seem to scrape against heaven. Close up, they tower into baffling combinations of ice, rock and snow. The Pamirs, sprawling from the Soviet Union into China, Kashmir and Afghanistan, represent more than just another remote mountain range. Their geographical and political inaccessibility has for years fascinated travelers, particularly mountain climbers.

Last month, for the first time, an American expedition was permitted into the recesses of the Pamirs, which dominate the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan. The occasion was an international mountain-climbing camp run for Western climbers.

### Tragedy on Ice

I participated as one of 19 members of the American expedition, which was led by Peter Schoening, a 46-year-old chemical engineer of Eohel, Wisn.

It was an expedition thing within a few short weeks would be struck with the tragic death of a team member and afflicted with the most treacherous weather to hit the Pamirs in 25 years.

One storm would take the lives of an entire experienced Alpine team of Russian women. But even so a dozen Americans would reach the summit of 33,405-foot Lenin Peak, the third highest in the Soviet Union.

Mountain climbers have a penchant for jotting down their thoughts and experiences in high places. This is what I found in



This lonely but compelling pocket of the world.

Our Yak-40 jet touched down on a dirt strip in the barren Kirghiz village of Daraut Korgan. The adobe buildings are thatched with straw. A cluster of women and children swathed in bright colors surveys us from the shade of one wall. No pictures, we are informed. No Soviet airport may be photographed.

We have flown all night from Moscow, changing planes in the town of Osh. Now we load into three trucks for the trip upcountry, over rolling meadows and dry river beds to our base camp at 12,000 feet. The bone-jarring trip lasts three hours. The snow spin up plumes of dust that cake our ears, eyes and mouths.

### Peak Looms

Mountain climbers from 10 nations are converging on the camp.

We all stagger under the same heavy packs. There are 70 Austrians and two climbers from Liechtenstein. The camp is being run by the Soviet mountain-climbing federation for \$750 a climber, reportedly to raise foreign currency to send Soviet climbers abroad.

Herds of sheep, horses and cattle, tended by Kirghiz herdsmen, graze casually around us. High on the slopes, there are herds of brown yaks. When we walk down to the herdsmen's yurts, they force kumiss, warm fermented mare's milk, on us. Some of us get sick.

But we are always conscious of Lenin Peak above us, rising 23,400 feet. At night it blocks the early moon. The peak has been climbed perhaps more than any other mountain its size—nearly 1,300 climbers by the time we came—but its presence still continues to fascinate.

The Americans have come to pioneer a new ascent. A team headed by Mr. Schoening will

climb Lenin Peak by a tested route, then swing south to some untouched peaks. Another team, led by John Evans, from Denver, will try to push a new route up the sheer east face of Lenin Peak.

A third team, headed by Robert Craig, from Aspen, Colo., will attempt a first ascent of the north face of 19th Party Congress Peak, 19,200 feet high. The peak was named for a Communist party convention held in 1952.

The fourth team, led by Jocelyn Giddens, a philosophy professor from Ogden, Utah, will ascend peak 6553 by a new route that traverses over the summit to Lenin Peak. I join this team. Peak 6553 was named for its height in meters, or 21,475 feet.

### Dizzying Height

To reach peak 6553, we must climb over 19,000-foot Krylenko Peak, which separates Lenin Peak and Spassk Peak. As we move up the snow face, the altitude leaves me dizzy. We flop our load at a camp at 17,500 feet and go back down for another load. The next day we return.

The camp is on the edge of a crevasse, under a serac—or ice cliff. We meet the Evans group there. Their stove has broken down and four of them are depending to have it repaired.

Two climbers from the team stay with us. Jeff Lowe, of Gunnison, Colo., has twisted his knee. And Pete Lev, an avalanche ranger from Alta, Utah, is eager to watch the snow conditions—slush crust over loose sugar snow and ice—that present a potential avalanche hazard. He taps his altimeter and notes that the pressure is dropping.

We hear two loud cracks beneath our feet, as if the crevasse has shifted. There is dead silence. It is 1:26 p.m.

And then it thunders down over us—ton upon ton of snow. Some team members jump or are blown into the crevasse, which is filling with snow. I am knocked to my hands and knees. Everything goes dark as the snow pours over the serac overhead. It rises and hardens around me. I try to flail away for breathing space while coughing the powder from my mouth. I cannot see and can barely breathe.

It lasts a full minute. Then it is ended, the biggest avalanche I have ever seen.

It has ripped up a slope 1,000 feet wide and at least 4,000 feet long. Below us, snow debris is piled 30 feet deep. Only later do we learn that an earthquake triggered the slide.

"Who's missing?" someone is frantically shouting. I try to push myself free of the wet snow and look about. Everyone is there. It seems incredible that no one was swept away.

We help dig each other out. Jeff Lowe is buried nearly to his waist. The ice serac deflected the full fury of the avalanche over our heads, at the least several hundred thousand tons of snow, we calculate later.

"Oh, my God," one climber keeps saying. "Oh, my God."

[Editor's Note: The party digs itself out of the mess. Much of the gear has been lost, but no one has been swept away. But the four climbers of the Evans group who had gone back down to repair their stove are missing. (The Evans group searched for them, but without success. But the four Americans survived and are found in a camp of Japanese and Scottish hikers further down. Mr. Wren's party returns to base camp, where it turns the weather is the worst in 25 years. The Russians begin culling old climbers back to camp. Mr. Wren leaves the south of John Gary Ulin. Ulin, a Seattle member of Robert Craig's team. The team was hit by an avalanche on 19th-Party Congress Peak. The Russians and the Americans mark the spot where Mr. Ulin died with flags at half-staff.]

[Russian helicopters rescue the rest of Mr. Craig's team the next morning. Mr. Wren's group begins its climb again. His notebook resumes.]

We start up the direct, north-east route, cutting a few ice steps. It is not difficult. When the snow becomes too soft, we stop at about 16,000 feet.

We are joined on part of our next day's ascent by a half-dozen Polish climbers. The slope becomes treacher, perhaps because the weather is worsening again and the altitude has exhausted us. We leave the Poles and traverse under the face to the northeast ridge. A new storm envelops us. We have to grope for the trail. Thunder echoes in the clouds below us. At last we reach the ridge and pitch our tents at 19,300 feet.

It is storming too hard to move the next day. Several French and English climbers descend from the summit ridge. They pitch their tents next to ours, because of the avalanche hazard below.

### Stopped by Snow

We break camp the next morning and slowly climb the rocky ridge. A party of descending Soviet climbers tells us that a Soviet women's team is pushing to the summit above us.

We gain the summit ridge. But the snow is blowing harder and soon we can go no higher. We pitch our tent in a white ex-

pense, knowing only that it is at nearly 22,000 feet.

I do not really know how many days we are there, isolated from the world by a storm that seems to grow only worse. I think it is three nights, but Jack Giddens believes it is two. We try to contact base camp several times with our Soviet radio but the distance is too far.

The next day dawns sunny and cold, exactly what we had wanted. By now, we are drawn to the summit by instinct, for our mental and physical alertness has deteriorated at such high altitudes. As we set out, a gust carries me several feet, but soon the wind subsides. Another group of climbers, six Japanese, come into view and we take turns in the lead.

Within three hours, we are at the last steep snow face that leads to the summit itself. The Japanese have halted. A body is stretched on the snow before us. With a chill of recognition, I know it is Kiril Shasayeva, the woman team leader with whom I sat and talked one evening several weeks earlier.

### Experienced Climbers

The Russians, who were not officially part of our camp, had impressed me as a spirited and competent group, not the sort to court trouble on the mountains. I had half expected to rely upon them if we ran into difficulty ourselves.

The Japanese produce a radio and call base camp. We are instructed to look for the other members of the team. We spread out and begin climbing the slope.

As we climb, we find them one by one, frozen in a desperate act of escape. Only the eighth woman is missing, apparently blown over the rocks of the summit ridge. They still wear their parkas, goggles and even crampons on their icy boots.

"They died because of the weather, not because they were women," a Soviet climber emphasized later.

Only after we descend does a sketchy story unfold. The women had set out on a fast, tough traverse of the mountain. On Aug. 5, they camped on the summit of Lenin Peak. The storm enveloped them. Two days later they radioed that one woman had died, two others were ill and their tent was destroyed. They were instructed to come down immediately. But the storm, later termed a burian in the official Soviet inquiry, intensified. That same afternoon the women radioed that they were able to descend only a few hundred feet in the swirling snow.

By then, three had died. Three more were unable to move. Only two could still try. In their last radio exchange with base camp, they were exhorted to be courageous, a friend there told me. But their equipment had been scattered by the wind and they could not dig out a snow cave to survive the storm.

"Good-bye," they said, "we will die."

### On to Summit

Although we were barely 1,000 feet below them, our radio was not calibrated to their frequency and we knew nothing about their plight at the time.

Now our search leads us to the summit, bedecked with a large silver plaque of Lenin and other mementos borne up by previous parties. The view is spectacular. To the southwest rises Communism Peak, once Stalin Peak, at 24,560 feet, the highest mountain in the Soviet Union. To the east are the pale blue waters of Lake Karakul, more than 12,000 feet high. Beyond, the snowy mountains recede into China's Sinkiang Province.

We snap the traditional summit photos, but we are anxious to get down. As we descend the face, balancing on the front points of our crampons, we mark the seven bodies with willow wands that we had brought to put along our route.

### Hallucination

Later, back in the tent, we are visited by a hallucination. Jack and I hear what sounds like the plaintive voice of a girl outside. But each time we go out to look, we find only the bent lines squealing against the snow. . . . We head down the next morning. . . . It is hard to walk off the mountain. My feet refuse to move in a straight line. But before dark, we are again on the solid glacial moraine. In little more than a day, we have dropped nearly 10,000 vertical feet.

I have set down what I saw happen, yet I worry that it offers a darker side of mountaineering. After all, 12 Americans stood on the summit of Lenin Peak. Two others accomplished the first ascent on the north face of 19th-Party Congress Peak. . . . It is tragic that 15 deaths overlook us in the Pamirs—the 18th was a Swiss woman climber who died of hypothermia on Lenin Peak's west ridge—and that nearly all were beyond our control. Part of the tragedy is that they numbed the subtler senses of discovery of the mountains and of ourselves.

We left the Pamirs, lurching down the valley in the trucks one bright dawn. Behind us the mountains, wiped clean of the snow, sparkled brazenly.

## 読んでプラスになるページ

快適な海外旅行のための

**海外旅行の準備**

海外旅行をするときは、必ずパスポートとビザの手続きを済ませておく。また、海外旅行の保険も必ず加入しておく。海外旅行の準備は、出発の前日から始める。パスポートの有效期間は、出発の日から起算して、少なくとも6ヶ月以上あること。ビザの申請は、出発の前日から始める。海外旅行の準備は、出発の前日から始める。

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The Japan Premier's office has published articles with cartoon illustrations on how Japanese tourists should act in foreign countries. Four of the cartoons are shown with captions. Top left: "He does not know the rule ladies first. (Respect customs abroad)". Top right: "You can't take photos in this area. (Observe laws and regulations)". Bottom left: "Ha ha ha! (He is aware of being laughed at)". Bottom right: "Patti the head of a child. (Respect religion)". Some 400,000 Japanese are going or have gone abroad this summer.

## Persuading the Japanese to Behave Overseas

**By Kathryn Tolbert**

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese government—nothing less than the Premier's office—is giving tourists tips on etiquette and behavior to Japanese travelers. It is another effort to reduce complaints from abroad about their conduct.

In this summer holiday season, 400,000 Japanese are expected to leave the country before fall, generating hard feelings in some of the places they visit.

The Premier's office is the latest government agency to enter the battle against the Japanese tourists' occasionally offensive behavior, issuing an advice-filled article now appearing in 12 popular weekly magazines.

With cartoon illustrations, it reminds prospective travelers to allow "ladies first" in Western countries, to avoid slurping one's soup and to refrain from singing old Japanese military songs in Southeast Asia, which Japan once conquered.

**Political Taboos**

The article also advises against taking materials on Communism to Turkey, South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia and some South American countries. And it says not to take books and pamphlets on capitalism to Eastern Europe, where tourists also are forbidden to photograph the army, airports or harbors or to take pictures from an airplane.

Do not discuss religion in Moslem countries, the article advises, nor politics where the government is unstable.

The left hand is considered dirty and disrespectful in the Middle East, India, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, it says, and warns travelers to use the right hand in greetings and in giving and receiving gifts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Transportation have published similar advice in the past, discouraging Japanese travelers from wearing nightclothes in hotel hallways, although this practice is acceptable at home, or from going to nightclubs in large groups.

**Changing Natures**

"One of the characteristics of the Japanese abroad is that as a single person he is kind and naive, but when in a big group his nature changes," Kazuo Akiyama, a Japan Travel Bureau executive, said.

"In the strength of a group he is able to forget himself as a person who should be responsible for his actions. He will 'pass the buck' to the group. We Japanese don't have a public-conscious mind."

The travel bureau, this country's largest, gives every client headed overseas a booklet of manners and etiquette. It advises Japanese that they should follow the eating habits of others at their table, say "Excuse me" when bumping into people and lock doors at night.

The Japan Travel Bureau also published a book in February called "Well-Mannered Japanese Tourists," illustrated by well-known cartoonist Sanpei Sato. It has sold more than 100,000 copies.

## Mideast Still Seethes Beneath Deceptively Placid Surface

**By Terence Smith**

JERUSALEM (NYT)—By Middle Eastern standards, the 12 weeks that have elapsed since the Israeli-Syrian troop-separation agreement was signed have been a tranquil time. There has been the odd skirmish on the Lebanese border and the occasional shelling of suspected Palestinian guerrilla targets by Israeli gunboats. But in this fractious corner of the world that sort of activity passes for peace.

By common consensus, however, the surface calm is misleading. Neither time nor the flow of events in the area has stood still since the formal fighting came to an end on May 31. While Watergate and Cyprus have dominated the headlines, the Arab-Israeli dispute has continued to simmer beneath the surface. There have been changes in the military realities and political alignments in the area that are likely to have a major impact on the immediate future of the Middle East.

In the opinion of officials here and in Washington, most of the developments do not augur well for peace. On the contrary, they tend to reinforce the grim estimate held at the highest levels here—that a new round of Middle East fighting is inevitable unless there is substantial political movement.

**Realistic Conclusions**

This prognosis is based on two gloomy but realistic conclusions:

- The October war, for all its bloodshed, did nothing to alter or reduce the basic hostility between the Arab states and Israel. Rather than encourage new, more conciliatory attitudes on both sides, the 1973 fighting tended to reinforce the hard-line positions. Israel's doubts about fundamental Arab intentions were strengthened, while the Arab pride and appetite for more triumphs was whetted. Rather than opening the way to a political settlement, the October fighting renewed the military option as a feasible and potentially profitable alternative for the Arab states. Rather than reduce Israeli fears about the possibility of imminent attack, the war heightened them.
- None of the basic political issues that separate the two sides—recognition, territory, Jerusalem—was resolved by the October war. The Arabs still shrink from the crucial step of acknowledging Israel's right to exist, while the Israelis have yet to focus on the real merits of the Palestinian claims. Rather than bridge any of these fundamental issues, the October war diverted the energy and attention of both sides to the battlefield.

In the months since the war, the two sides have been jockeying for position. First they pushed for the best arrangements they could make in the troop-separation agreements—sometimes arguing stubbornly over a few hundred yards' difference in the cease-fire line. More recently, they have been maneuvering in preparation for the next negotiating phase and, simultaneously, rebuilding their arsenals. Country-by-country, the main developments have included the following:

- Syria has been receiving huge amounts of new and sophisticated Soviet arms. Israeli intelligence estimates that more than \$2 billion worth of Russian weaponry, including two squadrons of advanced MIG-23 fighter-bombers, has been received and integrated into the Syrian armed forces since October.
- As a result, in the Israeli view, Syria has emerged as the military equal of Egypt, capable for the first time of launching a full-scale war against Israel without assistance from other Arab countries.
- The Israelis believe this new Syrian capacity has worked a major change in the military balance of power in the area. They have stressed this point to the United States, partly to underscore the urgency of their own pending arms requests, but American officials have said privately that they regard the Israeli estimates of Syrian capability as exaggerated.
- Egypt has also been refurbishing its army, albeit at a less feverish pace, and simultaneously planning the reconstruction of its cities along the Suez Canal. Unlike Syria, which has shown little interest in political negotiations, Egypt appears to be genuinely prepared for another round of talks with Israel. Its objective is believed to be an Israeli withdrawal from most of the Sinai.
- First, however, Egypt must give at least tacit support to the idea of Israeli-Jordanian disengagement of forces, lest it appear to be getting too far ahead in its own political accommodations with Israel without due regard for pan-Arab and Palestinian interests.

On the diplomatic front, Israel is officially prepared to negotiate next with either Jordan or Egypt, or both at the same time. Privately, however, top Israeli officials still regard Egypt as the key to a breakthrough. They may agree

### Offered Coins at Premium

## Heads-Up Penny Transaction Turned a Profit for Brothers

**By E. Hamilton Malley**

NEW YORK (NYT)—Last December, my brother Arthur and I decided to pool our talents in a spare-time effort to meet inflation head-on—with pennies.

We drew upon our qualifications as an actor and his as a Harvard Business School man headed for the management-training program at First National City Bank.

The penny business boomed. Working an area stretching from New York City to the Canadian border, we put together a \$30,000 stockpile of "Lincolns" and began offering them, at a negotiated premium, to penny-short retail outlets in April.

From mid-April to the middle of this month, our turnover exceeded \$55,000 worth of pennies. The premiums obtained ranged from 30 to 32 per cent, enabling us to average about \$450 a week profit.

**Intrinsic Value**

The attraction of the penny is that, with a 95 per cent copper content, it is the only remaining U.S. coin with an intrinsic value approaching its stated value, and the intrinsic value has been rising dramatically.

Gold was eliminated from our domestic monetary system in 1934. Silver coins stopped being minted in 1965 as the price of the metal made it unprofitable to produce them. The silver coins are now selling at three to four times face value and more were melted for resale as bullion in January and February of this year than in all of 1972.

Copper, which was used in the first coins minted in the United States, in 1793, showed a stable price trend until recently. It was 32.4 cents a pound in 1960, but this year hit a high of 1.34 a pound before settling back to about 85 cents a pound.

It has been estimated that the U.S. Mint begins losing money on pennies when copper hits \$1.25 a pound.

**Not Legal**

It is neither legal, under a law passed last spring, nor profitable, until the metal hits an estimated \$1.50 a pound, for non-Mint personnel to melt down pennies. But, mindful of what happened when a two-year ban on such melting was lifted in 1969, people began looking at the lowly cent as an investment vehicle.

Unlike other commodities and the falling stock market, the penny carried only a minimal downside risk. So we plunged in.

### Investment of Time

The conversion was complete with an investment of two hours a day for two weeks. Success at last. A million of something.

We also called on family, friends and acquaintances whose jobs were cent suggestive—store owners, cashiers and toll collectors among them. They allow pennies at toll booths in Connecticut, our home state.

Paying an average commission, or premium, of less than 5 per cent, on what they supplied, we had weekly inflow of about \$1,000 in pennies, in addition to about \$500 collected personally.

To improve our leverage, we borrowed paper money from reticent friends who questioned our wisdom, even our sanity. We seemed to have no common cents.

**Resistance Shown**

By March, banks began to show some resistance to penny-supplying and it became necessary to begin innovative strategies, which resulted in the following commandments on culling pennies.

- The appearance at a teller's cage must suggest authority, as if one belonged to an established business concern.
- A technique must include a pleasant smile, but also a tone of controlled desperation suggesting empty drawers in cash registers.
- Confidence is required, if confronted, to suggest that teller approach other tellers with your request. (If shipment is coming in.)
- Be in good shape and wear polyester. A \$50 bag of pennies weighs about 35 pounds. Wool has less give than synthetics and pocket-wear can be vicious.
- Always approach a teller of the opposite sex. Our scientific approach had left one teller abundantly cool, but \$150 of pennies were extracted from him by an attractive female, in three \$50 trips.

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Please rush by return mail to HRT office, as follows:

( ) 1 Medium

( ) 2 Small (children to age 12)

Enclosed money checks—please order in one of the following currencies: French francs, U.S. dollars, Belgian francs, British pounds, German marks, Italian lire, Swedish kronor, Danish kroner, Norwegian kroner, Dutch guilders.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ 10-2-74

Street \_\_\_\_\_

Code \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

(Please print: Coupon will house as your mailing label) This offer must be limited to ad dressed within Europe only.



هكذا بن الأصل







# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

71	87	87	87
72	75	75	75
73	89	89	89
74	88	88	88
75	80	80	80
76	90	90	90
77	91	91	91
78	87	87	87
79	88	88	88
80	95	95	95
81	92	92	92
82	91	91	91
83	82	82	82
84	80	80	80
85	92	92	92
86	76	76	76

HOLLAND: Weena 112, ROTTERDAM 3001.  
SWITZERLAND: 67 Rue du Rhône, GENEVA.  
WEST GERMANY: Mariabergsstrasse 6, MUNICH 28.

**Santo Spirito Investments**  
Limited

PiedmontMan	14	1	5	
PiedmontRisk	12	9	21	+ 10
Pres. Life		2	24	
ProtectiveLife	23	5	18	+ 10

هكذا من الأصل.











# Sunday: Boston's Tiant Tops Twins, Wins No. 19



Yehand's John Lowenstein scores as Texas catcher Jim Sundberg watches Saturday.

## Saturday: Braves Win in 12th Inning

ATLANTA, Aug. 18 (UPI).—By Baker blooped a single to center with one out in the 12th inning last night to score Ralph K. Yehand, who had been hit by the Atlanta Braves, a 7-6 win over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Yehand's home run, his 18th of the season, came with Willie Jones on base. McCovey had led off the bottom of the 12th with a single, followed by game-winning hit.

At St. Louis, Reggie Smith's two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning gave the Cardinals a 3-2 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Smith's homer led off the ninth with a single up the middle against Giants' reliever Randy Moffitt. On the next pitch, Smith hit a towering homer to right field, his 18th of the year.

The Cardinals tied it, 3-3, in the eighth inning on a sacrifice fly by rookie Danny Godby, his first major league RBI.

At Cincinnati, pitcher Jack Billingham equaled his entire season's hit output with a pair of singles, drove in a run and became the National League's first 18-game winner as the Reds beat New York, 4-2.

Cincinnati took the lead in the fourth when Cesar Geronimo led off against Harry Parker with a single to center and moved to third on a perfect hit-and-run single by Dave Concepcion. George Foster drove in Geronimo with a sacrifice fly.

## U.S. Women Win Softball Crown

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP).—While Rose drove in two runs and Joan Joyce struck out 15 batters Friday night as the United States defeated defending champion Japan, 3-0, to win the Women's World Softball Tournament.

Australia won third place earlier in the day by beating the Philippines, 4-0.

Miss Joyce's pitching gave her a tournament record total of 76 strikeouts in 36 innings. She won five of the team's 10 contests, two of them with perfect games. The United States also set a record by not allowing a run in 56 tournament innings.

## Boy, 11, Wins in Soap Box

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 18 (AP).—Curt Yarborough of Elk Grove, Calif., the 11-year-old brother of last year's champion, was first in a photo finish yesterday to become the 37th All-American Soap Box Derby champion.

Yarborough's racer sped down the 850-foot Derby Downs in 27.15 seconds. Mark Raber, 12, of Dover, Ohio, was second, followed by Ed Myers, 12, of Conshohocken, Pa.

The winner's brother, Brett, became champion last year after James Gromen of Boulder, Colo., was disqualified. An electromagnet was discovered in Gromen's car, in violation of entry rules requiring that gravity be the only force pulling the cars.

A scholarship of \$3,000 went to Curt Yarborough. Raber won a \$3,000 scholarship and Myers received \$1,000.

The field of 99 was cut Friday when the derby's control board ruled that three entrants did not have sufficient ability to have built their cars without assistance.

They were among 23 competitors tested on their construction ability after race officials became suspicious about the quality of their cars.

## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES	
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 1	10-0
San Francisco 10, Cincinnati 1	10-0
Atlanta 10, New York 1	10-0
Los Angeles 10, Pittsburgh 1	10-0
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 1	10-0
San Diego 10, Houston 1	10-0
Montreal 10, Boston 1	10-0
Seattle 10, Oakland 1	10-0
San Francisco 10, Cincinnati 1	10-0
Atlanta 10, New York 1	10-0
Los Angeles 10, Pittsburgh 1	10-0
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 1	10-0
San Diego 10, Houston 1	10-0
Montreal 10, Boston 1	10-0
Seattle 10, Oakland 1	10-0
AMERICAN LEAGUE	
First Game	
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 1	10-0
San Francisco 10, Cincinnati 1	10-0
Atlanta 10, New York 1	10-0
Los Angeles 10, Pittsburgh 1	10-0
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 1	10-0
San Diego 10, Houston 1	10-0
Montreal 10, Boston 1	10-0
Seattle 10, Oakland 1	10-0
San Francisco 10, Cincinnati 1	10-0
Atlanta 10, New York 1	10-0
Los Angeles 10, Pittsburgh 1	10-0
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 1	10-0
San Diego 10, Houston 1	10-0
Montreal 10, Boston 1	10-0
Seattle 10, Oakland 1	10-0

BOSTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Carl Yastrzemski's two-run double highlighted a five-run fifth inning today as the Boston Red Sox beat the Minnesota Twins, 8-6, and brought Luis Tiant his 19th victory of the season.

Dick McAuliffe triggered the big fifth inning off Ray Corbin with a double and scored on a one-out double by Tim Lincecum. After Cecil Cooper walked with two out, Dwight Gooden pitched to Yastrzemski, who followed with a double to chase home two more runs. Bernie Carbo capped the rally by singling home Yastrzemski.

Tiant, boosting his record to 18-8, cruised through the Minnesota lineup through the first seven innings but was bombed in the eighth as the Twins rallied for six runs.

Rangers 1, Indians 0

At Cleveland, Jeff Burroughs hit his 24th homer over the centerfield fence in the first inning and Ferguson Jenkins made it a 1-0 lead with a four-out homer. It was his 22nd complete game and fourth shutout of the year.

Twins 7, Red Sox 4

At Boston, Jerry Terrell tripped home the deciding run in a four-run fifth inning to boost Minnesota to a 7-4 victory over the Red Sox.

Twins' starter Dave Goltz evened his record at 8-4, pitching into the eighth inning before being lifted for Tom Burgmeier, who registered his third save of the season. Reggie Cleveland, who relieved Roger Moret after Soderholm's double in the fifth, took the loss.

Brewers 4, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Jim Colborn checked California on six hits through eight innings and Ken Berry delivered four successive singles and drove home the winning run, leading Milwaukee over the Angels, 4-2.

Yankees 2, White Sox 1

At New York, Lou Piniella's bases-loaded single in the first inning gave the Yankees a 2-1 victory over Chicago in a game ended by the seventh inning because of rain.

Sandy Alomar led off the inning with a walk off losing hurler Bart Johnson, now 4-2. After the rain had delayed the game for 74 minutes, Elliott Maddox doubled to left, sending Alomar to third. After Bobby Murcer struck out, Johnson walked Ron Blomberg, setting the stage for Piniella's hit.

Angels 4, Twins 2

At Oakland, Dick Sharon's two-run second-inning homer combined with John Hiller's one-hit relief pitching over the final 4 2/3 innings led Detroit to a 4-3 victory over the A's.

Sharon hit his second homer of the season after a walk to Tom Verzer to increase the Tigers' lead to 4-0, but the A's closed the game with a one-run rally against starter Lerrin Lagrow on a two-run homer by Gene Tenace in the fourth and a run-scoring single by Bert Campaneris in the fifth.

Royals 3, Orioles 2

At Baltimore, Fred Patek's run-scoring single in the 10th inning lifted Kansas City over the Orioles, 3-2.

Jim Wofford led off the inning with a single, was sacrificed to second by George Brett and took third on an infield out. Then Patek, who had driven in Kansas City's other two runs with an eighth-inning double, brought home Wofford with a single to center.

inning, Bob Watson singled and May followed with his third homer to put Houston in front, 2-0. Watson added a solo homer in the ninth, his 10th of the year, for the Astros' final run.

Cubs 14, Padres 6

At Chicago, Steve Swisher drove in three runs with a homer and a single to spark a 13-hit attack that carried the Cubs to a 14-6 rout of San Diego.

Everyone in the Cub lineup except Carmen Fernandez managed at least one hit as the Cubs produced their biggest run total since April 17 when they rocked Pittsburgh for 18 runs.

Pirates 19, Dodgers 3

At Pittsburgh, Bob Robertson drove in four runs and Larry Demery combined with Dave Giusti on a seven-inning lead to lead the Pirates to a 19-3 victory over fading Los Angeles.

The victory was the 11th in the last 13 games for the Pirates while the Dodgers dropped their sixth in a row.

Phillies 7, Braves 4

At Atlanta, Bill Robinson, Mike Schmidt and Willie Montanez homered to pace Philadelphia to a 7-4 victory over the Braves behind the six-hit pitching of Dick Ruthven.

The Phillies, who tied the score at 3-3 on Schmidt's 25th homer in the fifth inning, broke the tie with three runs in the seventh.



Carlos Reutemann holds winning trophy high after Austrian Grand Prix. Denis Hulme (left) placed second.

## Austrian Race Is Dominated By Argentine

ZELTWEG, Austria, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Carlos Reutemann of Argentina won the Austrian Grand Prix today in the fastest Formula-One race this season.

Reutemann, driving his Brabham with cool precision, covered the 3.19-kilometer (1.98-mile) race in an hour 28 minutes 44.7 seconds at an average speed of 215.81 kph (134.8 mph).

Denis Hulme of New Zealand, in a McLaren, was second in 1:16:27.64, and James Hunt of Britain, in a Hesketh, third in 1:18:46.28.

It was Reutemann's second Formula-One victory in this world series; he won the Grand Prix of South Africa earlier this season. But his point total of 24 put him only in fifth place in the world drivers standings.

Ferrari driver Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, who was fifth, still leads the standings with 46 points, followed by Jody Scheckter of South Africa with 41, Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil with 37 and Niki Lauda of Austria with 36.

Scheckter, Fittipaldi and Lauda dropped out during the race, but are still in contention for the world title in the three remaining grand prix at Monza, Italy; Mosport, Canada, and Watkins Glen, N.Y., later this season.

Reutemann roared off from the front row, overtaking pole sitter Lauda right at the start. His lead was never in danger as one after the other of his top rivals dropped out.

"Everything was going beautifully for me," Reutemann said. "I am sorry for those who dropped out, but I think I could have won without the mishaps."

Scheckter, driving a Tyrrell, was the first to drop out after 9 laps with mechanical troubles. His exit came as a big disappointment as he had taken points from everyone of the last eight grand prix.

Lauda, racing on his home circuit, was next after 19 laps with ignition trouble and Fittipaldi dropped out in the 38th lap after problems with his motor.

Regazzoni was Reutemann's only rival to finish the race, but he also was hampered by ignition problems in the closing stage.

Leading Finishers

- 1 Carlos Reutemann, Arg., Brabham 1:28:44.7
- 2 Denis Hulme, N.Z., McLaren 1:16:27.64
- 3 James Hunt, Eng., Hesketh 1:18:46.28
- 4 Clay Regazzoni, Swiz, Ferrari 1:20:11.11
- 5 Niki Lauda, Aus., Brabham 1:20:11.11
- 6 Jody Scheckter, S. Afr., Tyrrell 1:20:11.11
- 7 Emerson Fittipaldi, Bra., Ferrari 1:20:11.11
- 8 Jochen Mass, Ger., Williams 1:20:11.11
- 9 Patrick Depailler, Fra., Renault 1:20:11.11
- 10 Eddie Cheever, U.S., Surtees 1:20:11.11

World Drivers Standings

- 1 Clay Regazzoni, Swiz, 46 points
- 2 Jody Scheckter, S. Afr., 41
- 3 Niki Lauda, Aus., 36
- 4 Carlos Reutemann, Arg., 24
- 5 Emerson Fittipaldi, Bra., 24
- 6 James Hunt, Eng., 24
- 7 Denis Hulme, N.Z., 24
- 8 Mike Hawthorn, Brit., 12
- 9 Patrick Depailler, Fra., 11

## Dallas Tops NFL Oilers in Overtime

IRVING, Texas, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Roger Staubach threw a 33-yard touchdown pass last night to tie the game with 20 seconds left in regulation time, then hurried two yards with five minutes gone in overtime to give the Dallas Cowboys a victory over Houston, 19-13, in an exhibition game.

The Oilers appeared to have the game won in the final minute, but a bad snap from center on an attempted Houston punt gave Dallas the ball at the Oilers' 25.

In fourth down at the 23, Staubach hit tight end Ron Howard in a crowd five yards deep in the end zone to force a sudden-death period.

Steelers 33, Eagles 30

At Philadelphia, Roy Gerela kicked a 19-yard field goal after seven minutes and 53 seconds of overtime to give Pittsburgh a 33-30 victory over the Eagles.

Substitute quarterback Joe Gilliam engineered his third 80-yard drive of the night to set up the game-winning kick, hitting rookie receiver John Stallworth with passes of 39 and 15 yards.

Rams 56, Chiefs 16

At Los Angeles, the Rams scored two quick touchdowns, then let Cullen Bryant and the reserves polish off Kansas City rookies and free agents, 56-16.

Bryant raced 117 yards on only 11 carries in his pro debut as a running back, going 29 yards for a fourth-quarter touchdown.

Packers 20, Bears 10

At Green Bay, Jerry Tagge fired two touchdowns passes to Eric Torkelson and another to Brent Longwell, rallying the Packers to a 20-10 victory over Chicago.

The Bears, sparked by rookie Joe Barnes's passing, moved to a 10-0 second-quarter lead on Henry Abadie's 25-yard field goal and Reggie Sanderson's one-yard scoring plunge.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Eastern Division	
Boston	63 34 146 7 1/2
Cleveland	60 36 157 7 1/2
New York	59 38 148 6 1/2
Detroit	57 42 145 5 1/2
Milwaukee	57 42 145 5 1/2
Western Division	
Oakland	69 32 170 9 1/2
Kansas City	63 35 154 4 1/2
Texas	61 36 150 8 1/2
Minnesota	59 38 148 6 1/2
California	46 73 107 2 1/2
Friday's Games	
New York 8, Chicago 8	
Chicago 4, New York 2	
Texas 7, Cleveland 3	
Boston 2, Milwaukee 2	
Baltimore 1, Kansas City 0	
Detroit 4, Oakland 3	
California 1, Milwaukee 1	
Saturday's Games	
Cleveland 4, Texas 0	
Baltimore 5, Boston 4	
New York 5, Chicago 1	
Detroit 4, Oakland 3	
Baltimore 1, Kansas City 0	
Milwaukee 4, California 2	
Sunday's Games	
Detroit 4, Oakland 3	
Milwaukee 4, California 2	
Texas 1, Cleveland 0	
Baltimore 5, Boston 4	
New York 5, Chicago 1	
Detroit 4, Oakland 3	
Milwaukee 4, California 2	
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Eastern Division	
St. Louis	64 37 159 7 1/2
Philadelphia	61 39 156 7 1/2
Pittsburgh	61 39 156 7 1/2
Montreal	56 41 149 6 1/2
New York	52 48 144 5 1/2
Chicago	50 49 139 4 1/2
Western Division	
Los Angeles	75 45 195 9 1/2
Cincinnati	72 48 199 8 1/2
Atlanta	66 55 174 7 1/2
Boston	60 59 161 6 1/2
San Francisco	54 67 145 2 1/2
San Diego	48 73 127 2 1/2
Friday's Results	
Chicago 4, San Diego 1	
Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 3	
Boston 2, Montreal 2	
New York 2, Cincinnati 1	
Pittsburgh 1, Los Angeles 2	
St. Louis 2, San Francisco 1	
Saturday's Games	
San Diego 4, Chicago 3	
Pittsburgh 4, Los Angeles 2	
Cincinnati 6, New York 2	
Atlanta 1, Philadelphia 0	
St. Louis 3, San Francisco 2	
Montreal 2, Houston 2	
Sunday's Games	
Houston 2, Montreal 0	
Pittsburgh 10, Los Angeles 2	
Philadelphia 1, Atlanta 4	
Chicago 4, San Diego 1	
St. Louis 4, San Francisco 1	
Cincinnati 4, New York 2	

## New Football Rules Present Interesting Scoring Changes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The bomb is back, there has been the threat of a breakthrough rulebook on nearly every kick return, and a quick kick has emerged with the changes in the National Football League rules.

Player problems aside, that is the message of the early exhibition season.

Games tied in regulation time also have been settled by the new sudden-death provision.

Before yesterday's games, there had been 16 scoring plays of 60 yards or longer, but some of them may be attributable to the inferior pass defenses and kick coverages during the football played with most of the veterans on strike.

The most spectacular punts were attempted, twice by the New York Giants. Steve Crosby, a punting back drafted from Fort Hays College, lined up to the right of the fullback in conventional T-formation.

Crosby ran to his left, took a pylon punt from the quarterback, and evolved as a left-footed punter on a third-down play that caught Houston flatfooted.

The ball carried 53 yards and was touched down on the Oilers' six-yard line, since the defensive backs were playing up close for a run or pass. Another quick kick on third down carried only 13 yards because it was partially deflected. Crosby is not the Giants' regular punter.

The NFL does not have complete pre-season statistics for the national conference, but AFO punts scored 12 more touchdowns (11) in 36 games in 1974 than in the first 36 games in 1973 (10).

In 1974's first 26 games, 622 punts were scored for an average of nearly 24 yards against 653 in 41 games last year for an average of nearly 16.

The NFL made a spot check of nine teams with complete statistics on punt returns for the 1974 exhibitions against the regular season of 1973. The average last year was eight yards; this year 13.7.

Except for a gain in field position by the receiving team, since the ball is now kicked off from the 35-yard line instead of the 40, there has not been much change in that department. The regular season average kickoff return for 1973 was 22.3 yards, for 1974, 22.6.

However, there already have been three punt returns and four kickoff returns for touchdowns in 36 games in 1974, against 15 touchdowns in 182 regular-season games in 1973, five on punt returns and 10 on kickoff runs.

Besides the seven kick returns for scores, there were nine other touchdowns of 60 yards or more—six on passes, one on an interception runback of 83 yards, another on the return of a recovered fumble for 94 yards, and still another 61 yards from scrimmage.

## Stockton Takes Hartford Golf

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., Aug. 18 (UPI).—Dave Stockton, who led all four rounds, carded a final day 69 for a 16-under-par 268 today for a four-stroke victory and the \$40,000 top prize in the Sunnyside Davis Jr. Greater Hartford Open.

Ray Floyd fired a 66 in the closing round to take second place with a 272. Another stroke back at 273 was Bob Wynn, who pulled out from a bunker on the 71st hole to take third place.

PGA champion Lee Trevino, unable to hit a canyeral birdie putt, finished fourth with a total of 274 after firing a one-over-par 72.

Stockton's victory was his third triumph of the year and boosted him to fifth place on the money list. The 10-year veteran, who won previously at Los Angeles and Quad Cities, has now earned \$147,204, his top career total.

Associated Press.



CONSULTATION—Lee Trevino (left) converses with Dave Stockton during play in Hartford Open golf tournament.



## Observer

## It Really Didn't Work

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—So many people have announced that "the system worked" in the recent presidential election that we are in danger of believing it.

Survivors' euphoria probably accounts for the rosy judgments, but, when the giddiness has subsided, it will probably be seen that the system, in fact, failed almost completely from beginning to end. If things have ended happily, which is by no means certain, we can thank fate for a felicitous whim. For the system constantly nudged us toward increasingly grotesque outcomes from which we were saved by sheerest luck.

Even with the luck, the outcome produced by the system is a political absurdity in a nation hostile to its democracy. What do we have as the logical legal product of the system's working? A President who has never run for national office and who, when his party last carried about going to the people, was not even considered a useful candidate for the dum office of vice-president.

The system left the choosing of this new president to his predecessor, a man driven from office by bipartisan suspicion of felonious conduct, a man whose previous selection at the vice-presidential election had been driven from office for taking cash under the desk and cheating on his income tax.

If, despite all this, President is a happy choice, we have only luck to thank—certainly not the system. We are told that Gerald Ford was not President Nixon's first choice for the job after Agnew had been cashiered. His first choice is said to have been John Connally.

One hesitates to say for a certainty that Connally would have been approved by Congress, for the nomination would have produced political resentment in both parties. Yet Congress also believes in the system and the odds were that it would have accepted Connally had Nixon made the fight.

If so, the system would have produced its ultimate piece of grand guignol—the spectacle of Vice-President Connally pleading not guilty to charges of taking a bribe as secretary of the Treasury while, simultaneously, President Nixon was resigning from the White House to avoid impeachment.

My friend, Melvin Laird, is said to have

dissuaded Nixon from making the Connally appointment by using the argument that it would create more political tensions than the President needed just then. Thus, Laird becomes one of the lucky accidents that saved us from the full catastrophe that was being blantly cooked up by the system.

And now, of course, we have the system about to give us yet another vice-president not subject to voter approval, a vice-president selected by a man who wasn't, himself, elected by anybody. In the world's greatest democracy, as we fondly call it, the system gives us government by appointment only.

The system's failures do not begin and end with the exotic transition. If they did, solution would be easy. We could provide for interim national elections on occasions such as this and give democratic legitimacy to governments like Ford's.

But the system doesn't work much better in elections either. It created ideal Nixon the man. The system made it possible for the White House to manipulate the Democratic choice of presidential candidate, and then, thanks to the system's way of conducting elections, gave us a stacked-deck choice between Nixon and the man he most wanted to run against.

The system's informational machinery failed to communicate the facts of the case. How else explain the fact that, after a quarter century of full exposure to the American public, he was the nation's overwhelming favorite in 1972, yet had a popular majority willing to see him impeached less than two years later? Something somewhere didn't get itself communicated.

Courts and Congress worked beautifully, we are told. This is arguable, too. What really worked beautifully was the White House tape recorders.

No one believes that without the tapes Congress or courts would have had any systematic machinery for denouncing the President, and the tapes were most definitely not a part of the system. Everything about them was pure luck.

Under the system, we have been cheated in a presidential election, submitted to nearly two years of government by men of criminal productivity and encouraged to feel delighted with the prospect of two more years of government by men we have not elected.

If your car worked as well as the system, you would have had it in the shop ages ago, if not on the used car lot.



Baker



King Henri Christophe's Citadel, built 150 years ago.

## Crumbling Monument to Megalomania in Haiti

By Stanley Meisler

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti—There are cracks in the Citadel, that grand and neglected fortress built 150 years ago by King Henri Christophe of Haiti in the middle of nowhere to protect little but his vanity.

"It is nothing is done, it is going to crumble," said Albert Mangones, one of Haiti's leading architects and the government curator of monuments. "Maybe today. Maybe six years from now."

If it crumbles, Mr. Mangones said, not only Haiti but the world will lose one of the great architectural and engineering achievements of the 18th century.

"This was a very poor period in the world for great architecture," he continued. "Yet we have the Citadel here in Haiti. The more I look at the thing, the more flabbergasted I am."

## Mountain Top

The Citadel, all stone and brick, is perched on the top of a 3,000-foot mountain a dozen miles from the sea on the northern coast of Haiti.

The fortress seems almost as impenetrable now to tourists as it would have been to invaders a century and a half ago. No car can reach it. To get there, you must travel along a mountain trail on a scrambling mule or horse for about an hour and a half. Some tourists start to turn back.

More than halfway up, after a turn in the trail, the guides cry out, "Look, sir, the Citadel." It sounds like the most banal line from the most banal Hollywood epic. But the Citadel is now in view, and the sight is far from banal.

You see a great prow, much like the prow of a giant ocean liner, with a castle behind it. The immensity of it—all the prow is 120 feet high and 15 thick—becomes more apparent as you come closer. And the problem becomes more apparent as well. The cracks begin to show, jagging across the prow.

Thanks largely to Mr. Mangones, a few steps are being taken that may lead to restoration of the Citadel. "I manipulated so many people," he said. "I have been talking like a madman for 15 years."

The Organization of American States has sent a team of architects to Haiti to join a local architect in preparing a survey of the Citadel and of what needs to be done to restore it. The team is also surveying Sans Souci, the ruins of the palace that Henri Christophe built for himself at the foot of the mountain. The Haitian architect working on the survey is Frederick Mangones, the son of Albert and, like his father, a graduate of Cornell University.

Once the survey is completed, the Haitians plan to use it as the basis of a worldwide appeal for funds to restore the Citadel. "A huge monument is crumbling," Albert Mangones said, "and we need help. So we are telling everyone exactly what we have here." His son estimated that the cost of restoring the Citadel would come to at least a million dollars.

The Citadel is a monument to the megalomania of Henri Christophe, that strange black man who ruled northern Haiti from 1806 to 1820. Albert Mangones, however, prefers to call it "a fantastic gesture of will to assert and prove."

Christophe, a slave born on the English island of St. Christopher, had fought in the rebellion that won independence from France for the blacks and mulattoes of Haiti. He had expected to succeed Jean-Jacques Dessalines as ruler of Haiti, but the mulattoes tried to keep full power from Christophe. Enraged, he retreated to the north to rule there.

His reign resembled those of a few modern African potentates. He relied on white advisers, yet persecuted white businessmen. He allowed no dissent. He made himself a king and created a fancy and fanciful court of titles and trimmings. He built enormous monuments like the Citadel, mostly for the glory of himself, but also for the glory of black people in a hostile white world.

Playwright Eugene O'Neill put some of the character of Henri Christophe into the protagonist of "The Emperor Jones."

## Out of Range

Obviously out of fear of a new French invasion, King Henri built the Citadel. From the prow, the soldiers inside could look down upon the sea and the kings' capital, the port now called Cap-Haitien. But the sea and town were out of range of their cannons, imported from Europe.

The Citadel could not protect itself or the King. In case of a French invasion, the Haitians would burn Cap-Haitien and retreat to the mountains. Henri would retreat to the Citadel and defend himself there for years.

Although the bricks could be made in kilns on the spot, all the stone had to be dragged up the mountain, along with the 360 cannons. Legend has it that thousands of Haitians died while working on the monumental project. The construction went on for most of Henri's reign and, in fact, was never completed when he died. It was never used in warfare.

A biographer of Henri Christophe, Hubert Cole, says that German military engineers designed and supervised construction of the Citadel. But no one is named. And Mr. Cole's theory is not accepted by all historians. Albert Mangones considers it a mystery as wondrous as the Citadel itself that the architect who designed it does not have a place in history. "The man was obviously at the top of the mastery of his art," he said.

In 1820, paralyzed and faced with rebellion, King Henri shot himself to death in his Sans Souci Palace at the age of 53. According to legend, the King used a silver bullet. The legend of the silver bullet was fortified by O'Neill in his play. Henri Christophe's body was taken to the Citadel and buried in an open lime kiln there. It was later removed and buried elsewhere.

In 190 years, the Citadel has not proven impenetrable to time and weather. Frederick Mangones is most concerned about the prow, the main bastion of the Citadel. It once had a wooden roof, but that disappeared long ago. Water has seeped into the stone, brick and mortar, creating the stresses that are cracking the walls. Mr. Mangones said that a small earthquake would send the walls tumbling. "If we lose this," he said, "we lose the Citadel." By drilling holes through the walls of the prow and inserting a cable, he said, stresses could be created to hold the walls together.

© Los Angeles Times

## PEOPLE: Nostalgia Is Keynote At Button Convention



Jean-Claude Killy after the sale

The scene was one of nostalgia at the sixth annual convention of the American Political Items Collectors in San Diego last week. Apart from buttons reading "Ford-Bush," "Ford-Rockefeller" and "Ford-Baker," the hot items among collectors were all from out of the past. A gold lapel pin worn by supporters of William McKinley in 1896 was on sale for \$100. Made in the shape of a June bug, its wings open by pressing a spring, revealing pictures of the Republican presidential candidate and his running mate, General Hobart. Other favorites were Nixon-Agnew buttons bearing such slogans as "They Tell It Like It Is," "Nixon and Agnew for Law and Order" and "The Y in Nixon Stands for Integrity."

The following appeared recently in the classified section of the Burlington (Vt.) Times News: "Will the person that removed the Nixon picture from the Agnew Post Office lobby please return the frame. You may keep the picture."

S. Justice is a hard man to shame, but he resembled a beetroot last week after receiving the following letter, written in a childish hand and dispatched from Stavanger, Norway:

"I very much enjoy reading your paper. I want to especially thank S. Justice for telling me the comic strip Rex Morgan ended. Thanks again and keep up the good work."

We have many flaws, but misleading children isn't one of them, we hope. So we hereby confess that our account last Monday may have been inaccurate in some small details. Returning to our private sources, we have placed together this more-accurate version of Rex Morgan's doings since his ouster from our columns:

The Governor told June Gale that he liked the new hairdo she wore for whatever occasion it was before the disappearance. June Gale went to the phone and called Mrs. Melissa to tell her what the Governor had said. June Gale and Mrs. Melissa repeated the comment to each other for the next few days. Then Mrs. Melissa called Dr. Morgan and told him what June Gale had told her. The Governor said, Mrs. Melissa and Dr. Morgan repeated the comment to each other for the next few days. Then Dr. Morgan finished the call and turned to tell Mrs. Adams what Mrs. Melissa had told him. June Gale had told her what the Governor had said. Dr. Morgan and Mrs. Adams repeated the comment to each other for the next few days. Suddenly, the Governor's daughter Jamie called June Gale. Since that was only a few days ago, it is not yet known what she wanted to talk about; no one should leap to the conclusion that it's June Gale's hairdo.

We hope this sets the record straight. Again.

Ronald Biggs, the British grain robber who escaped to Brazil, became the father of a Brazilian child yesterday, probably assuring him the chance to stay in the country. The child, Michael, was born by cesarean section to Biggs's Brazilian mistress, Rainalda de Nascimento Castro. Biggs thus cannot be expelled, because expulsion has been ruled out by the courts against a father of a Brazilian child who is dependent on him. The baby will be known as Michael Castro, bearing his mother's surname, because Biggs is still married to his Brazilian wife. British had successfully sought to have Biggs extradited.

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, has completed 10 months of service with the Royal Navy and went on leave Saturday before starting a helicopter course in early September. He is joining the rest of the royal family at Balmoral, the Queen's Scottish home.

Able Eshaki, a 12-year-old Egyptian girl, became the youngest person to swim the English Channel yesterday, covering 21 miles from France to England in 12 hours and 30 minutes. The previous youngest swimmer to cross the channel was Lenny Mould, who did it in 1964 when she was 14. Her time was 15 hours 37 minutes.

Sister Jean-Claude Killy, who gained his reputation on snow with three gold medals in the 1968 Winter Olympics, found the going tougher on water Friday. He fell while slalom racing at the French Riviera and was taken to a hospital in Cannes with a fractured nose. After an operation, doctors said Killy will once again have a very beautiful profile.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**AMERICA CALLING**  
MESSAGES, AUG. 19  
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PARIS 01-01-01-01  
NEW YORK 01-01-01-01  
HOLLYWOOD 01-01-01-01  
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PORTLAND 01-01-01-01  
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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
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**PERSONALS**  
BRAND, one year ago today I met  
the most wonderful girl in the  
world. I love you. The end of  
the world is near. I love you.  
MRS. J. K. S. Insurance Co.  
Required: 1. 100% of the world's  
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